State Library

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

The News.

In addition to the interesting detailed accounts in this paper, we have some private advices of interest. A correspondent writes us from Petersburg on Saturday and Sunday last. He writes: "It is certainly true that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was killed on Thursday, in a cavalry fight. He was shot through the abdomen. Col. Henry Clay Pate, of this city, was also killed. Gen. Longstreet was struck with a piece of shell from the enemy's guns, making a severe wound. [It was a mistake about his being wounded by Mahone's brigade.]

"There is a report here to-day (Saturday) that the iron-clads from Richmond went down the James to-day, accompanied by sixty pieces of artillery, and a brigade along the river bank."

"SUNDAY, 10 p. m.—No news of special interest, from any point, up to this hour to-day. The telegraph wires seem to be cut on the Richmond and Danville, and the Southside roads."

If the report be correct of the iron clads, &c., moving down from Richmond to Drewry's Bluff, we may expect to hear of some warm work there.

Gov. Vance addressed the people of Wake county on yesterday, at the Courthouse, in this city, in advocacy of his claims to re-election. He had a large and attentive audience, who gave unmistakable indications of their satisfaction with his effort. His speech, in so far as it related to the state of the country and his position on national questions, was identical with those heretofore made by him at Wilkesboro' and Fayetteville.

We regret the necessity imposed on Gov. Vance of being obliged to make a political speech here at this time; but the fault, we are obliged to admit, is not his. Hereafter we shall locate the responsibility properly—and we shall not fail to take due notice of the other political entertainment which was served up in this city on yesterday. For the present, we are otherwise absorbed. If God shall prosper Gens. Lee and Beauregard, and give us victory, we will then turn our attention again to the small occupations of Mr. Holden and his little fry.

The Legislature.

This is the day on which the Legislature at its last session adjourned to re-convene. We saw but few of the members on the streets yesterday, and think it doubtful if a quorum be present to-day. The session will probably be a short one, as we know of no business likely to arise to cause a protracted one.—Should the Governor's message be delivered to-day, we will endeavor to procure a copy and lay it before our readers to-morrow.

The Wounded Soldiers.

We are afraid the Ladies of Raleigh are not generally aware, that we have several hundred wounded and sick soldiers in the Hospitals of this city. They are here, languishing in pain and suffering, deprived of those kindly attentions and sympathies from the loved ones at home, which they so much need. The absence of these can be supplied by the wives, mothers and sisters of Raleigh, who can perform in the stead of those absent relatives, the tender offices which fair hands in other cities and towns have performed for *their* husbands, sons and brothers.

We therefore say what we know from personal observation, that the sympathising offices of the Ladies of Raleigh would be most gratefully appreciated by the wounded and sick soldiers in our Hospitals. Little delicacies to suit the palates of those whose appetites must be tempted by some nice viand; a cup of rich, cool milk; a bowl of refreshing soup, or reviving coffee; a word of tender, kindly sympathy, a *bouquet* of flowers—any manifestations of regard and esteem, coming as grateful tokens of appreciation of their services and sufferings in the cause of our country, are received as refreshing showers upon the parched flowers of the desert, and as the genial dew upon the withered rose-bud.

We know we need only call the attention of the ever generous and patriotic Ladies of this city to the matter, to ensure a general attendance upon the noble soldiers who, wounded, sick and suffering, are in their midst. Visit them every day. Carry them little delicacies; buoy up their spirits in their suffering condition; read to them; talk to them; carry them newspapers, books, &c., not forgetting the bible and the fervent prayer for their recovery and spiritual welfare. They are your noble defenders. They have stood as a wall of fire between you and a cruel enemy, seeking your ruin and your country's overthrow. Let your gratitude be manifested by kindly offices to them.

Our correspondent gives a good off-hand account of the meeting of "The Phraisees of the straitest sect," held at the Town Hall yesterday. Party meetings at such a time as this, are harrowing to all the better feelings of the patriotic soul; and those who have a heart to engage in them, exhibit a want of anxiety for the country's safety and welfare in this her darkest hour of peril and danger, that we cannot see how any *true* man can posses

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864. NO. 17.

The Legislature.

This body met in adjourned session yesterday. Never did a body of men represent vaster interests. Never did a body of representatives meet under more solemn and imposing circumstances.

Do they comprehend their responsibilities? Are they alive to the situation of the country? Do they take in, in its full comprehension, the hour—its emergencies, its duties and responsibilities? The fate of the nation, and along with that the destiny of the commonwealth, not merely for weal or woe, but for actual existence, is suspended in the balance. A conflict rages, baffling the powers of description. Our invader has collected his strength in full force—in one concentrated effort to crush us. Day after day his cohorts, numerous and renewed, stimulated by promises of plunder and maddened by intoxicating drink, are hurled in solid mass upon our lines, which alone stand between us and the rushing flood. Never was discipline displayed more perfect. Never courage more exalted; never patriotism more enduring, never confidence more encouraging, than have these qualities been exhibited by our soldiers since the commencement of this mortal fray.

But human nature is mortal and wears out. Soldiers are made of flesh and muscle and sinew and nerve; and these become exhausted. The same men cannot labor all the time. They must have repose. Their places must be supplied, while they can rest. Up to this time they have nobly, proudly, heroically endured, labored and fought. Again and again have we urged upon the authorities the paucity of their numbers. Constantly have we persuaded, advised, implored, that out of the useless material now encumbering our streets and country, assistance in their hard duties might be furnished to them.

Often have we repeated, that common justice as well as policy and duty, demanded that the local offices should be diminished, and the hundreds of idle hands, who have enjoyed protection and struck no blow during this war; and especially the pernicious mischief-makers, who have aided the enemy; should be compelled to go and earn some right and title to the liberty, which is to be ours if we succeed, or become honored by a legitimate association with our doom, if we fail.

And we have alluded so distinctly to many of these classes, that some persons have taken individual offence, and have withdrawn from us their personal offices of politeness; and some have even showed us their frowns, and yet others have ventured (behind our backs) their threats. What care we for this manifestation of petty rage? They pass us as the barking of curs. We are in the discharge of a high, sacred, solemn duty to society and to our country. We engage in no personal allusions for any thing short of the service and national interests. For these we are willing to risk all perils—from Yankees in front, or their allies on the flank and rear.

The men who have done nothing—borne no inconvenience—suffered no hardship—braved no danger, performed no service, and who are not now more useful at home—ought to go and meet the enemy, and relieve our severely taxed soldiers. And they ought to be *made* to go. Such men as the officers of the Home Guard, Militia Officers, Justices of the Peace, Mayors and Commissioners of cities, Constables, nitre bureau men, and all the like. We mean to include in our remarks every man whose place can be supplied here at home by one equally useful, who is disabled from active service—particularly do we mean to include such men as Mr. Holden, who, by his teaching, example and legislative action, produced this war, and pledged its prosecution, and who has shamefully abandoned his pledge, and is now imposing on the State his selfish pretensions to place, to the disgust and contempt of respectable and worthy men who look with amazement on the anomaly of this individual strife in the midst of the national agony! Of all men in the Confederacy, does Mr. W. W. Holden deserve a place among "the soldiers and the bayonets."

And now let this Legislature, if it would abjure past errors and attain to some credit for ability and worth, rise above the picayune objects of party, and act for the country.—Let it diminish exemptions, so as to furnish to the service every available man. Make but one rule and observe it. Whoever is able to go, and would be more useful by going, make him go.

And let the two bodies set the example.—Each of them as can do more in the field, let them keep out of the canvass this summer, and go to the Rapidan; and by all means take the straight-out conservative Mr. Holden and John, the rascal, as Joy calls him, and the co-owner, now candidate, and the whole gentry along with them. In deciding on their own usefulness, members are suggested to make the public the judges, and not sit on their own merits.

By all means cut down the list of "stay at homes." This legitimate duty will be better than any nonsense on *habeas corpus*.

☞ Snow fell in Watauga county on the 2d inst, and there was frost in Wilkes on the morning of the 2d, 3d and 4th.

The News.

Up to the hour of writing this notice, (7 o'clock, P. M.) we are without any Press dispatches from Richmond or Petersburg; nor did we receive yesterday any newspaper from either of those places. But the streets have been teeming with rumors of one sort and another, most of which are wild and improbable, and unworthy of being put in print

But in the absence of the much coveted direct information from the cities above named, we have intelligence from Yankee sources, which admits that Grant had lost, up to the 12th instant, *twenty-seven thousand men, ten Generals, and been defeated in all his engagements with Gen. Lee!* If the Yankees admit *this* much, we may be sure his losses greatly exceed the number stated, and that he has sustained defeat and disaster beyond computation almost.

Advices come in from nearly every quarter, confirming the news of Banks' surrender, with his entire army, to Gen. Dick Taylor—so we think this may be regarded as a fixed fact.

We expect other and most cheering news from points whence it is most anxiously looked for, before going to press. Heaven grant it may be of victory final and complete to our worn and scarred veteran troops—God bless them.

P. S.—As we anticipated when the above was written, we are in receipt of the most glorious news from Gen. Beauregard near Petersburg, and from Gen. Lee's army—for which see Telegraphic Head. And we think we have inklings which justify us in believing that this is but the beginning of the glorious tidings we shall receive of the operations in Gen. Lee's army within the last few days, as well as our armies around Petersburg, Richmond and every where else. God be praised for His mercies and blessings.

Mr. Holden's Question and Our Answer.

Mr. Holden asks in "The *Standard*" of yesterday, 17th: "Cannot Col. McRae be prevailed upon "to take a bayonet also?" We answer, yes; easily. If Mr. Holden will go with us, a private soldier, to the army of Beauregard, Lee, or Johnston, we will join him. He may select the regiment and company, and we will leave in twenty-four hours after his acceptance of our proposition. And we will give bond and security, to go as near to the enemy and stay as long as he does. And Gov. Vance will furnish enough blockade brandy to relieve against "depression"—we shall not need any.

Can Mr. Holden be prevailed on?

The two Houses of the General Assembly convened in the Capitol yesterday—a quorum in both branches being present. The proceedings will be found in another column.

The Governor's Message was handed in at 12 o'clock, and read. It is quite lenghty. We could not procure a copy for insertion to-day. We shall probably be able to do so in time for to-morrow's issue.

We call the public attention to the pieces of revolutionary history as introduced in the communication of "WASHINGTON."

If our legislators are not above learning from our fathers lessons of wisdom, they will heed the example and make their ideas of "peace negotiation" consistent with good sense and practicality.

[For the Confederate.

Peace on the Principles of 1776.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We are all in favor of peace—and all in favor of negotiation in the proper way and at the proper time. We believe that a vigorous prosecution of this war, so entirely *defensive* on our part, is the best mode to open the way for negotiation and thus secure the blessings of peace. But as there seems to be some confusion of ideas, if not perversion of facts on this subject, especially in regard to the course pursued in our Revolutionary struggle, we commend to the public the following extract from the reply of the continental Congress to the Commissioners sent by England to bring about a reconciliation with the Colonies, who had declared their Independence, and had been waging a war for three years to maintain it.—*See Diary of the Revolution, vol 2. page 68.*

"1778"—"JUNE 17.—This day the Congress agreed to an answer to the letters and inclosures sent to them by the Commissioners lately arrived at Philadelphia, to treat of reconciliation, of which the following is an extract: "The acts of the British Parliament, the commission from your sovereign, and your letter, "suppose the people of these States to be "subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and "are founded on the idea of dependence, "which is utterly inadmissible. I am further "directed to inform your excellencies, that "Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this "war originated, and the savage manner in "which it hath been conducted. They will "therefore be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already "subsisting, when the King of Great Britain "shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for "that purpose. *The only solid proof of this "disposition will be an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these States, or "the withdrawing of his fleets and armies.*"

This reply was drawn by a committee of the Congress, adopted and signed by the President. Smythe, (loyalist or tory) in his Diary for July 1st, in noting this decision of the Congress, says: "What next? That inhand of impudence and ingratitude, the Congress, even refuse to listen to the proposals of the Commissioners, and say "till the British fleets and armies be withdrawn, we will not treat." Clinton soon will bring them to their senses by hanging the leader higher than Haman's topknot and setting the dupes on the stoniest stools of repentance."

It will be remembered, too, that this determination of Congress was made during the gloomiest period of the Revolution. But they were unmoved, and finally under Divine Providence, through the valor of our armies and the endurance of the people, our noble and patriotic ancestors achieved the Independence of the United States. *Negotiation followed victory.* It went in the *rear* and not in *front* of our armies. There was no spirit of *submission*, but a firm resolve to resist to the death, till Liberty and Independence were gained and established. History but repeats itself. What was then, will be again. We may still have to suffer much—sacrifice much of blood and anguish, treasure and privation—but the end is sure. God will not permit a righteous cause to fail, if *we are true to ourselves.* A glorious triumph awaits our arms—an honorable peace will follow—and we shall be free. WASHINGTON.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, now before the Confederate States Senate:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America has the undoubted right, during the invasion or rebellion, and when the public safety require it, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that while so suspended, it is not competent for any Confederate Judge to discharge from custody any person held under or by virtue of the Confederate States.

"2. *Resolved*, That the State Courts, being established by State authority can, in no manner, be affected by Confederate legislation, and that, therefore, an act of the Confederate Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not apply to them, and in no wise prevents their exercising such jurisdiction, or issuing such writs as by the laws of their States they are allowed to exercise or issue.

"3. *Resolved*, That the State and Confederate Governments are separate, distinct and co-ordinate Governments; that each has its legislative, executive and judicial departments, and is a perfect government in itself, and therefore neither can interfere in any manner with the legislative, executive or judicial action of the other, and that the courts of neither can inquire into the legality or illegality of the arrests of persons in custody under the authority of the other, or afford such persons any relief.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the Confederate States is, as to the States and between them, a compact, and that each has, as in all compacts between sovereigns, a perfect right to declare its true intent and meaning, and that the citizens of each State are bound by such decision

"5. *Resolved*, That as to the citizens of each State, the Constitution of the Confederate States having been ordained and established by the same authority as the State Constitution, is equally supreme and binding over them as their Constitution is, and that the Government established by it, to the extent of its delegated powers, of which the State only is the judge, is as fully empowered to act for them as their State Government, and that when it does so act, their State Government, having no supremacy over the Confederate Government, cannot release them from their obligation to obey."

For the Confederate.

Mass-Meeting of the "Pharisees."

On yesterday at 11 o'clock, a. m., the Pharisees, (i. e., the "straitest sect,") after six furious ringings of the Town bell and a great deal of drumming; met in the City Hall, for the purpose of nominating County Candidates. There were present some thirty or forty unadulterated "strait-laced" Pharisees, and them ass meeting was organized by calling Isaac Rowland to the Chair, who requested Colonel J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State, to explain the object of the meeting. Colonel Russ was not present, and so business was suspended till he could be sent for. When he appeared, he led off in a very shrewd electioneering speech, in which he begged his friends not to nominate him for Sheriff, &c.

A committee of which Wyatt Hollomon was Chairman, was then appointed to draft resolutions. (This was a stroke of policy, as the sequel will show.) The committee retired, and "John, the rascal," was called on for a speech, who though he had said in his speech at the Court House the other night, that he did not consider this his home, and should, therefore, take no part in county elections, and when it is well known that he rode all the way to Johnsing to vote for Dr. J. T. Leach for Congress, now said he would cheerfully and heartily support the nominees of this meeting. The "privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*" being suspended, John took occasion to make a violent war speech

The nominations were then proposed, and after some parliamentary trickery, the following persons were nominated: For the Senate, Willie D. Jones; for the Commons, Green H. Alford, Calvin J. Rogers, and the "lesser" light, *alias* William R. Richardson, ex clerk in the Treasury Department, late broker, miller, commissioner, Treasurer of the City, Captain in the First Regiment of Home Guards, and co-owner of the *Progress*.

The nominations being concluded, the committee on resolutions returned, and reported the ever-memorable Court House,—Lynn Adams—Col. Bunting resolutions. At this juncture Col. Russ, who had retired, was nominated for Sheriff, and a motion made to bring the candidates in. The lesser light came forward, took the stand, accepted the nomination and spread himself. Wyatt then took the stand, and with flashing eyes and vehement gestures, and indignation pictured on his countenance, said that the committee had been treated with disrespect, [the nominations being made while they were out] and that therefore they were under no obligations to support the nominees. Wyatt was opposed to the lesser light, and it is rumored that the action of the meeting had left a blank *Page* on Wyatt's books. This of course brought the lesser light to his feet, who in a spirit of great candor expressed his willingness to "have it over again," well-knowing that all but his particular friends had left the Hall. Just here old man Kinion came to the assistance of the lesser one, and said that as "*he had been properly touched for*," he hoped they would all swallow the nomination. Wyatt then attempted to rejoin, but was soon mowed under by Calvin jr., who accepted the nomination, and who was hammering away to about a dozen old men, when your correspondent left to hear Gov. Vance; and arrived just in time to hear the Governor's "wretched joke" about "John the rascal" as he appeared in his celebrated character of lemonade-peddler, in a circus, with his "here's your nice cool lemonade—five cents a glass!" &c.

The Fort Pillow affair—Refutation of Yankee Slanders.

From Gov. Isham Harris, of Tennessee, who accompanied, and has recently reached Atlanta, in return from the expedition of Forrest into West Tennessee, the *Confederacy* newspaper obtains the following true version of the late attack upon Fort Pillow. In view of the perverted accounts of the Yankee papers, this official narrative of the whole proceeding will be found as interesting as it is necessary to vindicate the truth of history.

Arriving in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, Gen. Forrest, having previously arranged his plans, and issued his instructions for the attack, rapidly advanced his lines, and gained, after a brief, sharp contest, the outer works of the enemy. Having possessed himself of this position, he threw forward a line of skirmishers in a sort of ravine between the outer-works and the fort, which line was protected from the Federal sharpshooters by his reserve line in the outer-defenses.

He then sent in a flag of truce to the commander of the garrison, demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison, with all the stores and munitions, stating the advantage of his position, his determination, to carry the fort, and announcing that if his demand was not complied with, he did not feel certain that he, himself, would be able to control his men when they entered the fort, after having been forced to take the risks of assault.

Hearing, after the note was despatched and before an answer to it was received, that the Federals believed the demand for surrender a *ruse de guerre*, and that Forrest, in person, was not in command of the assailants—General Forrest himself rode up within hailing distance, announced to the enemy in person that he was General Forrest, and verbally demanded the surrender.

A reply was sent back, couched in defiant language, declining to accede to the demand.

The assault was commenced, and in five minutes after the bugle sounded the charge, the fort was in possession of our men. Our advanced skirmishers went over the works pell mell, all around them, each man lifting his fellow by the leg, and mounting on the shoulder of their comrades until the fort was filled with Confederates.

Col. Booth, commanding the garrison, was the first man killed, and not an officer of the negro regiment was left alive.

It is true that a few, black and white, threw down their arms and made signs of surrender—but at the same time the men on each side of them still retained their arms and kept up a constant fire and show of resistance. In the heat, din and confusion of a fire at such quarters there was no chance for discrimination. In less than five minutes after our men scaled the esplanade, the fort was cleared of the enemy, the main body of whom fled to the edge of the river, leaving the fort colors still flying. At the river they still kept up the fire, until the number was fearfully reduced, and until, as General Forrest states himself, he absolutely sickened to witness the slaughter. He ordered the firing to cease, and dispersed his staff along the lines with orders to that effect. It was next to impossible to effect an immediate cessation of the firing; the enemy themselves still fighting. General Forrest rode up and down the lines ordering the men to cease firing, and finally stopped the carnage. The survivors of the garrison were all taken prisoners.

The maximum aggregate force of the Federal garrison was 800. About 500 were buried by Gen. Forrest's men. About fifty of their wounded were paroled and sent upon gunboats to Memphis. Two hundred prisoners were brought away, and among the number about 60 negroes.

There is not the semblance of a shadow of truth in the Federal exaggerations of wholesale slaughter. The above are substantially the facts of the capture, coming directly and officially from the prominent actors in the bloody drama.

The Affair at Resaca.

A great deal has been said here by Madam Rumor about the affair at Resaca last Monday, but it was very difficult to get at the truth of it. From a gentleman who was there at the time we obtain the following particulars.

Monday morning, the enemy, in what force our information could not learn, approached Resaca through Stake Creek Gap, and about noon came within three quarters of a mile of the village, where they were attacked by the 37th Miss. infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Weir. This regiment was flanked right and left, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 71 men.

A small force of cavalry was sent to the rear of the enemy and captured sixteen of them.

The 17th and 29th Alabama regiments engaged the enemy about six o'clock in the afternoon and repulsed them.

The enemy fell back on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning were pursued by several regiments and driven from the Gap, where they had commenced fortifying. A few prisoners were brought in on Tuesday.

Lieut. Gen. Hood, Major General Cleburne and Brig. Gen. Reynolds, were at Resaca on Tuesday. Gen. Cosby commanded the troops engaged in the fight on Monday.

The forces that went in pursuit of the enemy on Tuesday were under command of Gen. Cleburne, whose prowess called forth a great deal of enthusiasm among the troops.

The object of the enemy in making a raid through Stake Creek Gap, was evidently to destroy the railroad bridges over the Coosawatta, a short distance this side of Resaca. They came within rifle range of the village. A shot from one of their sharpshooters during the fight severely wounded a boy who was standing near the church there.—*Atlanta Register, 12th.*

A communication which appeared in our paper two or three days since, should have had for its signature *William F. McManus*, as written; and not John F. McManus, as misprinted.

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. CORDELL & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....

" " " 3 " .....

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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....

No subscription will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The Orphan Endowment Fund.

The object is to secure a permanent fund, which shall be safely invested, and the income used to support and education of Orphans.

The first claimants upon this Fund are to be the destitute Orphans of deceased soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and, when in the lapse of time, there shall be no longer such claimants, then of other destitute Orphans of Masons. These Orphans are to be selected and educated, the pupils being thus preserved, according to their several capacities, for different stations of respectability in society.

To secure this object, each donor of $50, or more, is a Trustee, and, in the management of the fund, has one vote for every $50 contributed by him. He may also designate the county which is to have the benefit of his donation. There are no Trustees but the donors. Thus the fund is preserved from becoming sectarian or sectional.

The donors have been incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina; the act making substantially the provisions above recited. All details have been left until other donors, and, if possible, donors from all the counties, may have a voice in the final direction of the fund. A mere provisional organization obtains, in which every county and every church from which donations had come, are duly represented.

The whole fund exceeds $200,000, and is invested in real estate and bonds. These investments have been made by the donors at a called meeting, or in the recess, by gentlemen of well known integrity and financial skill.

Much of the service having been rendered gratuitously, it may, perhaps, be fairly said that never in this country has so large a fund been collected at so little cost.

Whether an institution shall be founded, or was the intent of the original donors, or the income of the fund be divided among the existing Literary Institutions of the country, is a question to be hereafter determined by the donors. It may be proper to say that the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in N. C., has tendered to the Fund the real estate of St. John's College, Oxford, embracing an excellent building and twenty-four acres of land, on condition that the Fund shall liquidate the College debt of $6,000 or $7,000 and shall take a proportionate number of Orphans of Masons among its beneficiaries. There having been no meeting of the donors since the tender of the Grand Lodge, no action has been had in regard to this handsome offer.

Let every man who has stayed at home consider what his duty is towards the children of those who have died in defence of our families and property, and who have left nothing for their children, and just what we think those men should do for us if our cases were reversed, let us do for them.

As much of my time as can practicably be so employed, is spent in canvassing the State in behalf of this enterprise—declared by a distinguished citizen of South Carolina to be the noblest undertaking since the war begun—I cannot reach every man. Let the wise and good and charitable send me their contributions by safe hands, or by express, and they shall be properly acknowledged. Send money or bonds or your own personal obligations, made payable at any date you choose, with interest from 1st January 1864. The annual interest is all that is needed.

Certificates of bonds can be transferred. Make them payable to Jno. G. Williams, Treasurer of the N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund. Let them then be sent to me. My address is Raleigh, N. C.

CHARLES F. DEEMS
May, 1864. Financial Secretary.

A correspondent furnishes the Mobile Advertiser with the following bit of romance:

"Your townsman, Miss Evans, having finished "Macaria," and given the world and rest of mankind another proof of her theological learning, might find the ground work for a real love story (unwitchingly captivating) by coming to our city just now. There arrived here a day or two since a most fascinating Georgia damsel, under the special care of her patern *Parient*. The lady looked as if she had received a season ticket to attend funerals, or, was about to part with her last friend. Gloom and sadness attended her like the thick mists that Ossian tells around his heroes when they shake their gloomy locks and rush in fury upon each other's spears. It was soon known that she was flying by order of the tyrannic sire. Parted from the vows of a faithful lover to whom she was tenderly attached. The night after her arrival so great her mental suffering she was taken seriously ill, became delirious, and talked and raved most piteously about her absent lover. Her father became alarmed. A physician was sent for, and all his skill called into requisition to relieve the troubled spirit of the distressed fair one. Presently [illegible] he met a gentleman requesting him to [illegible] on a young gentleman suddenly attacked with [illegible]. The young gentleman [illegible] in a very critical state. After a protracted [illegible] he succeeded in arresting the disease, and upon inquiry found his patient had just received from Georgia. It was subsequently ascertained that he was the lover of the fair one [illegible], and hearing from all this [illegible] that she had been [illegible] by the tyranny of [illegible] had come [illegible] to see her. [illegible] and all this [illegible] "happy couple!" There! if Miss [illegible] can't [illegible] from [illegible], unvarnished facts and make a pretty romance out of them, why she has less genius than we give her credit for.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY. May 25. 1864.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 20, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Speaker in the chair.

Messrs. Hoke and Warren were appointed a committee on the restoration of the sessions of the Supreme Court.

Memorials were read from several counties, recommending certain persons to be appointed as magistrates.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill to prevent the obstruction of the stream of Big Swamp by fish traps. Read the first time and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill was presented by Mr. Young, to amend the charter of the Western Plankroad company.

A resolution in favor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county, passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on claims.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to restore the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Also, a message from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as refers to conscription.

Also, a message from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee in relation to the Institution for the Deaf, and Dumb and the Blind.

Also, a bill from the House exempting charitable institutions from taxation.

Also, a bill from the House authorizing the collection of taxes in Confederate notes below the denomination of five dollar bills and the new issue, at par; and in notes of five to fifty dollars at one-third discount.

Also, from the House, a resolution justifying the acts of the public treasurer.

Also, from the House, a resolution directing the public treasurer to pay over to the sinking fund certain monies in his hands. Referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the rules were suspended to take up the bill from the House in regard to the collection of taxes. The bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Simpson presented a recommendation for the appointment of certain persons as magistrates of Rockingham county. Agreed to.

Mr. Outlaw presented a recommendation for the appointment of certain persons as magistrates of Bertie county. Agreed to.

Mr. Patton offered a resolution exempting Alexander Smith, of Buncombe county, from taxation. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill authorizing the securities of the Sheriff of Columbus county to collect taxes.

Mr. Ellis moved that when this Legislature adjourn on Saturday, that it adjourn to meet at ——— on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ellis suggested that some place near the enemy's lines would be most suitable, as it would be a source of encouragement to the citizens of that section. And moreover, as the members have to pay $30 per day for board, thought it but just that a more general distribution of the public money be made than the present derangement admits of.

Mr. Adams, of Guilford, introduced a bill in relation to persons leaving the State or joining the armies of the public enemy during the continuation of the war, imposing heavy penalties in both cases. Referred to the committee on judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sharpe introduced a bill changing the time of holding the Superior Courts in some of the western counties. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, offered a resolution commendatory of the public course of Gov. Vance since he has been Governor of the State, which was laid on the table till to-morrow, at his own request.

Mr. Lindsey introduced a bill authorizing persons who had removed from the counties of their residence by reason of the presence of the public enemy, to vote for members of the Legislature in any county within their Congressional district. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Bagley, Mr. Lindsey was granted leave of absence till Monday morning.

Senate adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock

SATURDAY, May 21, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

A proposition was received from the House to raise a joint select committee on the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis on propositions of peace. On this question Mr. Outlaw moved that the Senate appoint three instead of two on this committee.

A message was received from the House disagreeing to a proposition from the Senate, to raise a joint select committee on the subject of conscription. Mr. Outlaw stated that he understood that the cause of disagreement on the part of the House to this proposition, was because it provided for an equal number on the committee from each house. He therefore moved that the action of the House be resisted, and the proposition sent back in its original form. Agreed to.

The committee on corporations reported favorably to the incorporation of the soldier's female orphan home of Forsythe county.

An engrossed bill was received from the House to incorporate the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederates. This bill embraces the cause of education, publication and of missions, as conducted by the Presbyterian Church, and proscribes no limit to the amount of property to be held by the corporation.

On motion of Young, the rules were suspended and the bill taken up.

Mr. Boyden moved to amend the bill by limiting the amount of property to be held by the corporation to $500,000.

Mr. Young opposed the amendment. He thought the limitation too small to meet the objects of the corporation.

Mr. Hall opposed the amendment, and thought no public detriment could accrue from its passage in its original form, but favored an amendment by inserting $1,000,000 in the place of $500,000.

Mr. Boyden expressed, from the first, that the corporation had power only to hold, but since it seemed to be the sense of the Senate to accepted the amendment of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend the amendment by limit of $1,000,000 to be held [illegible]

Mr. Copeland opposed [illegible]

Mr. Sharpe favored [illegible]

Mr. Smith, of Macon, opposed any limitation.

Mr. Wright advocated the passage of the bill in its original form. He thought that no harm could probably arise from an improper use being made of funds committed to the care of any religious denomination in this country.

The ayes and noes being called for on the amendment of Mr. Outlaw—the vote stood ayes 16, noes 20. Amendment lost.

Mr. Boyden then moved to engraft the bill by reserving the right to limit or enlarge the privileges granted in it. Agreed to. With this amendment the bill passed.

Several reports from committees on judiciary, bills, resolutions, &c., were presented, the most important of which was the report of the joint select committee in relation to the act of Congress suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, for which see proceedings of the House.

Mr. Hall presented a lengthy minority report from the same committee.

A bill from the House requiring manufacturers of salt-petre to inclose their works with a good fence, and imposing a fine of $25 per day, for every day they neglect to do so, and the payment of the full value of any stock that may die from drinking the poisonous liquid of said works. Passed by imposing a fine double the value of any stock that may die as specified in the bill, and sent back to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Macon, the following resolutions offered by him yesterday, were taken up and passed.

The ayes and noes being called, Messrs. Harris of Rutherford, and Patrick of Greene, only voted in the negative.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance is justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of this General Assembly for the able, faithful and successful manner in which he has heretofore discharged and is now discharging the complicated and arduous duties of the Executive office, embarrassed as it has been by the difficulties growing out the present unjust and fiendish war.

Resolved, further, That Gov. Vance has the most hearty approval and cordial sympathy of this General Assembly for the firmness and fidelity with which he has uniformly adhered to our cause of independence and resistance to the powers brought against us for our subjugation.

On motion of Mr. Warren, the bill extending the time for comparing the polls, &c, in counties subject to the annoyance of the public enemy, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Patrick, a bill imposing a fine of $100 for millers taking more than one eighth toll, &c. Referred.

By Mr. Boyden, a bill amending the charter of the Piedmont Railroad company so as to give the same grade to that Road as that of the Richmond and Danville Road.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Sanders for Monday.

On motion the Senate adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, May 20, 1864.

The House met at ten o'clock.

The journal was read and approved.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Logan, from Queen Victoria, (a free woman of color), praying that she be allowed to enslave herself. [Her object was to marry a slave, which is contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided.]

Mr. Bryan introduced a petition from R. O. Ledbetter and others, of Rutherford county, asking authority to increase the rates of toll on Hickory Nut Turnpike.

Mr. Walser reported a resolution from a special committee, exempting State officers, civil and military, from conscription. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution requiring the appointment of a committee (weekly) to examine engrossed bills and certify their correctness to the House. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Crawford, of thanks to Maj. Gen. Hoke, Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom and the officers and soldiers under their command, for the gallantry and heroism displayed by them in the capture of the town of Plymouth.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Shepherd, which was accepted by Mr. Crawford, tendering thanks also to Commander Cook of the Albemarle. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Horton, a resolution in relation to the listing and collection of taxes in Watauga county.

Mr. Walser, a resolution in favor of H. B. Deaver, tax collector of Madison county. Referred.

A resolution by Mr. Sherwood, instructing an enquiry by the committee on education, concerning the propriety of increasing the compensation of chairmen of the boards of superintendants of common schools. Adopted.

Mr. Watson, a resolution to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to peace propositions. Adopted.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Burgin, to amend the Ordinance of the Convention allowing soldiers to vote.—[This bill extends the privilege of the ordinance to all commissioners and other employees, &c., of this State at Saltville, in Va., and to citizens of this State employed at the C. S. Armory at Columbia, S. C.]

By Mr. Long, a bill to authorize the justices of Caswell county to remove obstructions from Macon's creek in said county.

Mr. Burns, a bill to amend "an act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence."

Mr. Dunn, a bill to incorporate St. John Lodge, No. 96, A. Y. M., in Lenoir county.

A bill by Mr. Wilson, to legalize the judicial acts of a term of the county court in formally held in the county of Madison.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors.

A bill to tax coupons on certain State bonds, being the special order, was amended on motion of Mr. Shepherd, and passed its second and third readings.

The following engrossed bills from Senate passed their 2nd and 3rd readings, to wit:

A bill concerning the mileage and perdiem of the members of the General Assembly.

A resolution in favor of the sureties of W. T. J. Vann, Sheriff of New Hanover county.

A resolution in favor of the justices of Onslow county was modified, on motion of Mr. Foy, by substituting one of a general character, authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of the Revised Code to Justices of the Peace of any county not supplied heretofore. The resolution then passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill to incorporate Cross Creek Manufacturing Co. in the county of Cumberland passed 2nd and 3rd readings, also a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the "Soldiers and Orphans' Home, in the county of [illegible]

A bill in favor of Alex. Hood, Tax Collector of Mecklenburg county, passed its 2nd and 3rd readings. Also a bill to incorporate Yanceyville Female Seminary.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Mill Manufacturing Co. passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

A bill authorizing the Justices of Caswell county to appoint a Commissioner, and for other purposes, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, passed their second and third readings.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Person to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to amend the Charter of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company.

Mr. Russ, of Bladen, a bill to exempt certain citizens of the State from taxation.

After a number of nominations of Justices of the Peace, the House adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, May 21.

House met at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Grissom, from the joint select committee on *habeas corpus*, reported the following resolutions as a majority report of said committee:

Resolved, That while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the Administration of the Confederate Government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, we view with deep concern and alarm the repeated and manifest infractions of the constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States; and this General Assembly doth in their name protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican governments which requires a separation of the department of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guaranties of the constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress, entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress, under the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty and imparts an assertion of the power on the part of Congress, to convert the Confederate Government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore reque t our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Person, they were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday 11 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Waddell, a resolution concerning the confiscation of the property of alien enemies.

By Mr. Kirby, a resolution proposing to regulate prices.

By Mr. Russell, of Bladen, a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next at 3 o'clock a. m. Laid on the table.

By Mr. McRae, that a joint committee be raised to consider the question of adjournment.

By Mr Carson, authorizing the sureties of J. C. Smith, late Sheriff of Alexander, to collect arrearages of taxes. Passed its several readings.

By Mr. Walton, in favor of Alexander Houston, of Madison county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Person, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company.

By Mr. Russell, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Lodge, No. 191, A. Y. M., in Elizabethtown.

By Mr. Avera, a bill to prevent obstructions in the Neuse river.

By Mr. Walser, a bill to authorize the Governor to purchase and distribute leather to the wives and families of indigent soldiers.

By Mr. Russell, of Brunswick, a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee to devise means for the sufferers by the late conflagration in Washington, Beaufort county.—Adopted.

By Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to amend an act for the improvement of certain roads in the counties of Henderson and Buncombe.

By Mr. Horton, a bill to authorize the County Court of Watauga to sell the old jail.

BILLS ON 2ND READING.

A bill to establish a General Criminal Court in the 6th Judicial District. Read and laid on the table.

A bill to amend section 9th, chapter 67, of the Revised Code, was taken up and rejected.

Resolution exempting State and other officers from conscription, passed its 2nd reading—yeas 59, nays 39.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the resolution put upon its 3rd reading.

Mr. Person moved to amend by excluding from exemption militia officers and justices of the peace under 45 years of age. Rejected—yeas 31, nays 61.

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bohn, Brown, Bryan, Burns, Cobb, Conner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Francis, Gilliam, Gray, Harris, of Gaston, Joyner, Jenkins, Lemmonds, Love, Logan, Martin, of Hyde, Manning, Pearce, Person, Pemelee, Raynor, Richardson, Riddick, Robinson, Shepherd, Stanford and Stancil—31.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Amis, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Bunbury, Best, Bryan, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Foard, Foy, George, Glenn, Gardner, Grimsley, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham, Hasel, Henry, of Rutherford, Henry, of Henderson, Heaton, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Kerner, Leathers, Long, Lyle, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, Moffitt, Nixon, Parks, Perkins, Rhodes, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russ, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Smith, of Washington, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watford, Woodall, Young, Ormsbee and Yoder, of Surry—61.

Mr. Person moved to amend by exempting [illegible] Rejected—yeas 40, nays 58.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend by exempting militia officers and justices of the peace not engaged in farming, from exemption. Rejected—yeas 36, nays 56.

Mr. Person moved to amend by exempting from exemption so many of the said State officers as the Governor might deem unnecessary. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 71.

Mr. Waddell moved to amend by exempting county surveyors and jailors. Rejected.

The resolution then passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting [illegible] from the State Sea Coast Commissioner, which was read and laid on the table to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the State Auditor, which was read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Shepherd moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, fixing the per diem of the members. Not agreed to.

Mr. Howard (by leave) introduced a bill to legalize the levying of taxes by the county court of Davie.

Mr. Russell, a bill authorizing the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Sampson to levy taxes for the improvement of roads in said county.

On motion of Mr. Avera, the House adjourned until Monday 10 o'clock a. m.

Casualties in Clingman's Brigade.

HEADQ'S 61ST REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
CLINGMAN'S BRIGDE, NEAR
DREWRY'S BLUFF.

Editors Confederate: For the gratification of the friends of the 61st regiment, I send you a list of the killed and wounded during the skirmishing of the 13th, 14th and 15th, and the general engagement of the 16th, with the enemy near Drewry's Bluff:

Field and Staff—Sergt-Maj Wm H Von Eberstein, wounded in hip severely.

Company A, capt J H Robinson commanding—Killed—privates S W Faison. Wounded—1st sergt Jno O Armstrong, in shoulder slightly; sergt Jas M Smith, in groin slightly; privates Jno O Lockamy, in head mortally; Jas H Johnson, in arm and back severely; Jno I Vann, in hand slightly.

Co B, capt W M Stevenson comm'dg—Wounded—privates Jno A Cherry, in head slightly; Emanuel Edwards, in thigh severely.

Co C, capt Edward Mallett comm'dg—Wounded—privates Thos Ainsworth, in head slightly; J L Barnhill, in leg slightly; Charles Eugleheld, in head slightly; Lewis J King, in knee severely; Jos Mundell, in arm slightly; Ezekiel Slaughter, in foot slightly; Richard Wilkerson, in shoulder slightly.

Co D, 1st lieut W S Ramsay comm'd'g—Killed—private J W Johnson. Wounded—privates Richard Ausby, in thigh and leg severely; David Caudle, in ankle severely; Noah H Clark, in hand slightly; S B Cole, in shoulder severely; W M Grutchfield, in back and arm severely; Allen C Davis, in leg slightly; Wm F Dowdy, in leg slightly; Sydney Eubanks, in thigh severely; Wm F Hoit, in abdomen slightly; Albert R Phillips, in arm slightly; Norman A Webster, in hand slightly; Alfred Wrightsman, in shoulder slightly; S A Smith, in thigh slightly.

Co F, capt A J Moore comm'd'g—Killed—sergt John H Caraway, private Wm Fryer. Wounded—lieut Jesse D Bernes, in eye very slightly; privates Jesse Caraway, in shoulder severely; Frank Felton, in elbow slightly; Wiley Howard, in hand slightly; Edmund Peden, in groin slightly; Wm D Ruff, in hand slightly; David Rustin, in thigh severely; Seth Walston, in arm slightly; John Williams, in hand slightly.

Co G—Killed—lieut Daniel Shackelford.

Co H, capt Wm B Lanier comm'd'g—Killed—private R F Ward. Wounded—capt Wm B Lanier, in knee severely; lieut Henry H Lanier, in hip severely; sergt Jas B Robinson, in ankle slightly; corpl Virgil A Gargantus, in thigh slightly; privates Joseph E Gibson, in hand slightly; Robert H Peel, in forehead slightly; Wm J Peel, in abdomen mortally; James F Robinson, in arm slightly; Harrison Rogerson, in hand slightly.

Co I, Capt Wm T Choate, commanding—Wounded—1st sergt Geo Grimsley in foot severely; sergt F M Mitchell, in foot severely; corpl H D Estep, in hand slightly; privates Isham Blevins, in abdomen slightly; Richard Cheek, in hand slightly; Wm Cheek, Jr, in hip slightly; Silas Goings, in knee severely; Joseph Hudson, in back slightly; John Mabe, in hand slightly; John Moxley, in head mortally; Isaac Richardson, in leg slightly.

Companies E, G and K were not engaged, being absent on detached service.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed,	1
Officers wounded,	3
Enlisted men killed,	6
Enlisted men wounded,	54

WM. L. FAISON, Adj't.

Fayetteville Observer and Catawba Journal please copy.

Eighth N. C. Regiment.

List of Killed and Wounded of the 8th North Carolina Regiment, Clingman's Brigade, in battle around Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 14th, 15th and 16th:

Co A—Killed—B H Charles, J W Jones. Wounded—T B Temple, arm amputated, S C Custis, foot, W H Perry, shoulder, Sergt R B Sawyer, both hands.

Co B—Killed—Josiah Whitran. Wounded—Capt T J Jarvis, severely in shoulder joint, J R Spry, side, B Berce, hand, M Dendy thigh, V Etheridge, arm, Jesse Spry, side.

Co C—Killed—P P Williams. Wounded—H J Anderson, head, K M Moro, side, J W Winn, side, severely.

Co D—Killed—T Boling, C Harp. Wounded—R H Mathews, arm, W Roberts, thigh, R S Tupp, arm, M S Harrington, back.

Co E—Killed or captured—D A Cameron. Wounded—J Deane, back and arm, E Deal, leg, Sergt N A Gilmon, foot, R Gilmon, hip, J L Beard, severely in hand, A Gunter, hand.

Co F—Killed—G Gilliam. Wounded—N Carroll, arm, S Pake, side, Captain L A Henderson, thigh, slightly.

Co G—Wounded—W B Congleton, thigh, J L Lewis, J J Edwards fingers lost, W L Pippin, neck, G B Dudley, hand, R H Moore, neck.

Co H—Wounded—S H Blackwelder, head, D L Best, head, A Cruse, shoulder, R F Yourland, hand.

Co I—Wounded—Capt J H Ramsay, severely in foot, Jas Hawks, leg, J James, knee.

Co K—Wounded—Corpl J C Morgan, severely in back, Corpl Jenkins, hand, A Deal, arm, W B Rainbart, slightly in head, J H House, thigh, J W Clark, arm.

STILES KENNEDY, Surgeon.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, ON THE FIELD—31ST N. C. REG'T.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in this engagements near Drewry's Bluff, May 14th and 16th, in 31st Reg't N. C. infantry, by the publication of which you will gratify the many of the friends of the regiment.

Col J V Jordan, wounded.

Co A—Killed—Capt R P Collins. Wounded—Privates O Mann, mortally; J S Hodges, [illegible] Wm Dees, J W A White, H W Fox, [illegible] J W Gibson. Wounded—Capt J R Hardin, severely; lieut J A Liles, severely; Sergt J E Howell, private J A Sterling, R F Johnson, W J Ballard, J P Dunn, severely.

Co C—Killed—Private M A Bamhill. Wounded—Lieut J C Williams, private A B Mason, sergt J C Ballentine. Jno Johnson, G W Spivey, S H Gardner, mortally.

Co D—Wounded—Private A L Broughton, P M Barbee, J D Stapleford, D Turner, R Johnson, Wm Bailey mortally, Wm Litley, G Lassiter, J P Williams, J Womble, J R Blanton, B Stephenson.

Co E—Wounded—Lieut J H Barry, sergt W W Allison, corpls J J Taylor, R L Wilson, privates J Baldwin, W P [illegible], A Sharp, A C Floyd, John Thompson, J F Terry, J W Hall, S G Smith.

Co F—Killed—Private M Gurgan. Wounded—Sergt A J Daniel, corpl J D Price, privates J R Williams, T C Williams, W J Griffin, J H Griffin, W Robinson, J Parry, H Ward, A H Warner, E H Brewer.

Co G—E D Sanderford, killed. Wounded—Lt J D Gatling, capts H D Elliott, J H Mitchell, pvts R Pierce, Wm Barnes, Wm Brown, H D Baker, R H Barden, Wm Taylor, L Newsom, H T Vaughan.

Co H—Killed—M Etheridge. Wounded—Lt. A V Horton, corp'l C D Bunn, pvts J D Usherhill, R B Keith, E A Hopkins, Wm Strickland, R E Seabero, B Hendrick. Missing—T H Massey.

Co I—Killed—Owen Tutor. Wounded—Pvts J H Smith, H Smith, A B Gregory, A Arnold, R Truelove. Missing—Corp'l J [illegible]

Co K—Killed—Sergeant J H Rhodes. Wounded—Corp'l W P Hardison, pvts J Pipkin, J F Douglass, J Bennett, D Long, mortally.

Very respectfully,
W. E. POOL,
Assistant Surgeon,
31st N. C. Regiment.

Official List of Casualties in Ransom's Brigade, to 12th of May, 1864.

CASUALTIES IN SECOND N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—Wm Rowe, slightly wounded, Martin Thornell, missing.

Co C—W H Hopkins, seriously wounded, F M Morgan, seriously wounded, C B Jones, missing.

Co D—S Pettiway, missing, S Keith, slightly wounded.

Co E—1st Lt Jas M Hobson, missing. A Simmons, killed, J F Thompson, slightly wounded, J Ward, slightly wounded, G C Steele, mortally wounded, since died.

Co F—Wounded, corpl Bulshire, slightly, W W Coward, wounded seriously.

Co G—Wounded, A Huggins, H H Yound, and W A Lane, all slightly.

Co L—Corpl Pitts, wounded slightly, corpl Wade, missing, J F Rawles, mortally wounded, since died.

Co K—N F Budd, seriously wounded, J D Oliver, missing.

Casualties in Fourth N. C. Regiment.

Co A—Killed, private N S Brawley.—Wounded, J W Hobbs, W N Gilland, Thos Christie, J W Coan, J B Stinson.

Co B—None.

Co C—Killed none. Wounded, corpl F A Shuford, and private M S Arthur. Missing, sergt W M Adams.

Co D—Killed none. Wounded, privates N Lee, E Croom, and sergt Hudgins. Missing, W Johnson.

Co E—No casualties.

Co F—Killed, corpl J B Farmer. Wounded, private E Flora.

Co G—Killed, private J P Shives. Wounded, privates A Anthon, H A Wise.

Co H—Killed none. Wounded, private L Lambert.

Co I—Missing, private —— Foster. None killed or wounded.

Co K—Killed, sergt O Holshouser. No other casualties.

No. of killed 4—wounded 14—Missing 3—Total 21.

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded, private E Hardiston. Missing sergt Z T Shearin.

Co B—Wounded, privates B M McCutchen, T D Andrews.

Co C—Wounded, corpl A B Morton, privates J H Alford, S H Gaddy, A A Waddill. Missing, private A D Lilly.

Co D—Wounded, private H S Moss.

Co E—Killed, private J W Woods. Wounded, privates W A Sturdivant, C Carter, J Ross, W Cooly.

Co F—Wounded, sergt J M Whitmore, and private Jesse Stepp.

Co I—Killed, private D C Clodfelter. Wounded, privates G A Hedrick, J E Workman, H. S. Moss.

Co H—Killed, private H Pusser. Wounded, capt E Louder, privates I Dry, W E Davis, J J H Clodfelter, G. Melton, G Barringer.

Killed 3—Wounded 33—Missing 2—Total 28.

Casualties in the 28th N. C. Regiment

In the battles commencing in the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, May 5; also the battles around Spotsylvania C. H., including May, 14th, 1864:

Co A—Killed—Private John Draughn, Jno H Childers. Wounded—Sergt W B Healyfield, privates Geo Bullen, Thos P Norman, P H Hodges, H Patterson, A J Bobbitt, Adam King. Missing—L H Burris, James Betton, Frost Snow, William Cockerham, John S M Cunningham, John Phillips, John Reid, Snow White, Freeman Smith, John W Williams.

Co B—Killed—Thos P Huffman. Wounded—W H Carpenter, S M Abernathy, Alex Service, G O Murray, G G Huffman, W A Nichols, G L Grice, lieut R D Ordman.—Missing—Sergt E L Whitesides, privates J P Bealey, G H Costner, W G Morrow, G C Rhyne, L M Smith, A B Snow, Moses Sprouse, G H Stroup.

Co C—Killed—Privates G D Heeman, Abel Cook, Jno Clippard, Jas W Carter, L L Huffman, A D Hofler, Alf Kayler, Daniel Miller, Hiram Pollard, Julius Peavy, Caswell Pitts, Polycarp Lloyd, H L Grice. Missing—Silvanus Cline, S M Asbury, W H Asbury, G M Bowman, M A Cline, John Cline, Sim Cline, Lon Hefner, D W Huffman, J P Little, Marcus Miller, Martin Segmiss, Alf Lyons, H P Summit, Nash Summit.

Co D—Killed—Monroe Liefler. Wounded—Lieut Endy, privates C Epps, G H Sides, J Privet. Missing—W M Fusr, L L Horneycutt, Peter Trice, C Shue, W Howdy, W W Sides, Joe Smith, H F Talbert.

Co E—Killed, capt N Clark, and sergt D K Hall. Wounded—corpl W J Chisholm, private Lewis Cook, E Hall, O S Talbert, sergt W M Ballard, private A M McAuley. Missing—Lt Elias Hush, sergt J M Hunter, corpl Calvin Smith. Privates T R Smith, P H Byard, Alex Burnett, J N Harper Stephen Hester, G H Morgan.

Co F—Killed—private, John P Kirk, and A Pinkins. Wounded—sergt F A Magnum, corpl J W Nance, Wm Saltman, privates Jesse Davis, A Bean, Jonathan Hicks, John H Donathan, A Dugins, R M Rose. Missing—R Hunt, H B Matthews, V H Spillman, M D Spillman, J P Mabry, sergt J C Bain, [illegible] wounded and missing.

Co G—Killed—private E C Oates, A P Crawford, W B Hockwell, sergt Jesse Hooten. Wounded—Jno S Durham, privates S H Robertson, H G Reaves, Jno H Smith, R B Fox, Lt E S Edwards. Missing, H C Andrews, sergt W W Markham, Corpls H C Crawford, R A Durham, L J Floyd. Missing—corpl J G Pickett, private Lenhard Daniel, Geo Smith, Henry Floyd, Jas S Thompson, Jon C Andrews, Ben Brockwell, J F Craige, W J A Cheek, D H Oates, Dallas Crabtree, Jas G Durham, W F Durham, J S Durham, F M Dunham, S A Edwards, H W Flynt, [illegible] Pearce, [illegible] Pike, W H Pearce, [illegible] Sharp, A C Floyd, John Thompson, J F Terry, J W Hall, S G Smith.

Co F—Killed—Private M Gurgan. Wounded—Sergt A J Daniel, corpl J D Price, privates J R Williams, T C Williams, W J Griffin, J H Griffin, W Robinson, J Parry, H Ward, A H Warner, E H Brewer.

Co G—E D Sanderford, killed. Wounded—Lt J D Gatling, capts H D Elliott, J H Mitchell, pvts R Pierce, Wm Barnes, Wm Brown, H D Baker, R H Barden, Wm Taylor, L Newsom, H T Vaughan.

Co H—Killed—M Etheridge. Wounded—Lt. A V Horton, corp'l C D Bunn, pvts J D Usherhill, R B Keith, E A Hopkins, Wm Strickland, R E Seabero, B Hendrick. Missing—T H Massey.

Co I—Killed—Owen Tutor. Wounded—Pvts J H Smith, H Smith, A B Gregory, A Arnold, R Truelove. Missing—Corp'l J [illegible]

Co K—Killed—Sergeant J H Rhodes. Wounded—Corp'l W P Hardison, pvts J Pipkin, J F Douglass, J Bennett, D Long, mortally.

Very respectfully,
W. E. Pool,
Assistant Surgeon,
31st N. C. Regiment.

Official List of Casualties in Ransom's Brigade, to 12th of May, 1864.

CASUALTIES IN SECOND N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—Wm Rowe, slightly wounded, Martin Thornell, missing.

Co C—W H Hopkins, seriously wounded, F M Morgan, seriously wounded, C B Jones, missing.

Co D—S Pettiway, missing, S Keith, slightly wounded.

Co E—1st Lt Jas M Hobson, missing. A Simmons, killed, J F Thompson, slightly wounded, J Ward, slightly wounded, G C Steele, mortally wounded, since died.

Co F—Wounded, corpl Bulshire, slightly, W W Coward, wounded seriously.

Co G—Wounded, A Huggins, H H Yound, and W A Lane, all slightly.

Co L—Corpl Pitts, wounded slightly, corpl Wade, missing, J F Rawles, mortally wounded, since died.

Co K—N F Budd, seriously wounded, J D Oliver, missing.

Casualties in Fourth N. C. Regiment.

Co A—Killed, private N S Brawley.—Wounded, J W Hobbs, W N Gilland, Thos Christie, J W Coan, J B Stinson.

Co B—None.

Co C—Killed none. Wounded, corpl F A Shuford, and private M S Arthur. Missing, sergt W M Adams.

Co D—Killed none. Wounded, privates N Lee, E Croom, and sergt Hudgins. Missing, W Johnson.

Co E—No casualties.

Co F—Killed, corpl J B Farmer. Wounded, private E Flora.

Co G—Killed, private J P Shives. Wounded, privates A Anthon, H A Wise.

Co H—Killed none. Wounded, private L Lambert.

Co I—Missing, private —— Foster. None killed or wounded.

Co K—Killed, sergt O Holshouser. No other casualties.

No. of killed 4—wounded 14—Missing 3—Total 21.

CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded, private E Hardiston. Missing sergt Z T Shearin.

Co B—Wounded, privates B M McCutchen, T D Andrews.

Co C—Wounded, corpl A B Morton, privates J H Alford, S H Gaddy, A A Waddill. Missing, private A D Lilly.

Co D—Wounded, private H S Moss.

Co E—Killed, private J W Woods. Wounded, privates W A Sturdivant, C Carter, J Ross, W Cooly.

Co F—Wounded, sergt J M Whitmore, and private Jesse Stepp.

Co I—Killed, private D C Clodfelter. Wounded, privates G A Hedrick, J E Workman, H. S. Moss.

Co H—Killed, private H Pusser. Wounded, capt E Louder, privates I Dry, W E Davis, J J H Clodfelter, G. Melton, G Barringer.

Killed 3—Wounded 33—Missing 2—Total 28.

Casualties in the 28th N. C. Regiment

In the battles commencing in the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, May 5; also the battles around Spotsylvania C. H., including May, 14th, 1864:

Co A—Killed—Private John Draughn, Jno H Childers. Wounded—Sergt W B Healyfield, privates Geo Bullen, Thos P Norman, P H Hodges, H Patterson, A J Bobbitt, Adam King. Missing—L H Burris, James Betton, Frost Snow, William Cockerham, John S M Cunningham, John Phillips, John Reid, Snow White, Freeman Smith, John W Williams.

Co B—Killed—Thos P Huffman. Wounded—W H Carpenter, S M Abernathy, Alex Service, G O Murray, G G Huffman, W A Nichols, G L Grice, lieut R D Ordman.—Missing—Sergt E L Whitesides, privates J P Bealey, G H Costner, W G Morrow, G C Rhyne, L M Smith, A B Snow, Moses Sprouse, G H Stroup.

Co C—Killed—Privates G D Heeman, Abel Cook, Jno Clippard, Jas W Carter, L L Huffman, A D Hofler, Alf Kayler, Daniel Miller, Hiram Pollard, Julius Peavy, Caswell Pitts, Polycarp Lloyd, H L Grice. Missing—Silvanus Cline, S M Asbury, W H Asbury, G M Bowman, M A Cline, John Cline, Sim Cline, Lon Hefner, D W Huffman, J P Little, Marcus Miller, Martin Segmiss, Alf Lyons, H P Summit, Nash Summit.

Co D—Killed—Monroe Liefler. Wounded—Lieut Endy, privates C Epps, G H Sides, J Privet. Missing—W M Fusr, L L Horneycutt, Peter Trice, C Shue, W Howdy, W W Sides, Joe Smith, H F Talbert.

Co E—Killed, capt N Clark, and sergt D K Hall. Wounded—corpl W J Chisholm, private Lewis Cook, E Hall, O S Talbert, sergt W M Ballard, private A M McAuley. Missing—Lt Elias Hush, sergt J M Hunter, corpl Calvin Smith. Privates T R Smith, P H Byard, Alex Burnett, J N Harper Stephen Hester, G H Morgan.

Co F—Killed—private, John P Kirk, and A Pinkins. Wounded—sergt F A Magnum, corpl J W Nance, Wm Saltman, privates Jesse Davis, A Bean, Jonathan Hicks, John H Donathan, A Dugins, R M Rose. Missing—R Hunt, H B Matthews, V H Spillman, M D Spillman, J P Mabry, sergt J C Bain, [illegible] wounded and missing.

Co G—Killed—private E C Oates, A P Crawford, W B Hockwell, sergt Jesse Hooten. Wounded—Jno S Durham, privates S H Robertson, H G Reaves, Jno H Smith, R B Fox, Lt E S Edwards. Missing, H C Andrews, sergt W W Markham, Corpls H C Crawford, R A Durham, L J Flo

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864.

The Situation.

The summing up, to this time, of the military affairs shows—that from the first attempt of Grant upon the lines of Gen. Lee in the Wilderness, down to the last attack as reported in the telegrams of Gen. Lee of the 18th, from Spottsylvania C. H., when he made an assault upon the position of Gen. Ewell and was "easily repulsed," our defenders have been signally successful. At no time has the enemy obtained a foothold within our lines, except in the instance where he broke in overwhelming force over Gen. Ed. Johnson, and succeeded in capturing that officer with some two thousand prisoners and 15 pieces of artillery. And here the line was almost immediately reestablished, and it has not since been broken; nor in any instance retired. The repulses of the foe have been attended, to him, with a slaughter wholly disproportionate to ours, and such a loss as his army cannot be able to afford. We have the New York *Tribune* of May the 12th. Of course it claims glorious victories; but it admits a loss of forty thousand men, up to Tuesday the 9th.

It would seem that, at the last advices the Yankee General had extended his left, retiring his right, and lay along the line of the Ny river—his main force east of the stream. Gen. Lee would seem to be on the line of the Po, and covering the Telegraph road by Bowling Green to Richmond. The New York *Tribune* admits the effect of their heavy slaughter, and claims that the question is now one of endurance.

About our capacity, if it is to come to this, there can be no doubt. With comparative small loss, after such desperate fighting; with a spirit keen and confident; a courage not only unimpaired, but emboldened, and a patriotic determination never shaken, there is no danger on our side of straggling, desertion nor demoralization; while the discomfited, baffled, repulsed and disappointed crew, kept drunk to create courage, are fit subjects for all the deleterious influences to which we have alluded.

Add to this the impressive intelligence which reaches our gallant troops each day, that Johnston has in a similar manner repulsed the repeated assaults of Sherman:—That Dick Taylor has the Banks closed up: That Morgan has met, defeated and wounded Averill; and that Breckinridge has utterly routed the Dutch Seigel, and new hopes arise and heroic determination is strengthened; while to the other side, the long, varying recital of defeat and disaster, must produce gloom, despondency and depression—which there is no patriotic impulse to relieve against, and from which whiskey will not revive.

But this is not, good as it is, the only comforting assurance we have. In our view, the success of Gen. Beauregard is of immense importance. It has not been as decisive as we could desire, unless the rumor prove true that the troops of Butler are embarking from their line in the little space between the James and Appomatax. If this be true, we may expect to hear of excellent results.

Altogether we have just cause for profound gratitude, in the present aspect of the case. We feel now abiding confidence that the worst of the storm has passed by. At varying intervals there may be momentary renewals of the enemy's efforts; but our armies have already, in meeting successfully the first tremendous shock, surmounted the main difficulty. Husbanded as our men have been, with the care which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of our great Commander, they remain singularly intact and unenfeebled, and competent for defence in much greater ratio to the power of the assailant, than when the conflict first began.

The time is not meet for Eulogy. The hearts of our people are wrung with grief. Mothers, wives, kindred, and friends will find no solace *yet*, in the consideration that their loved ones who are lost to them for this life, have perished in the honorable discharge of duty, for the preservation of liberty and the salvation of their country; that they have offered their lives as a boon to posterity, to purchase for those who cannot fight the precious heritage of independence. These soothing considerations will come with time, and to time alone must be left, to bring consolation.

North Carolina is bereaved. In sorrowful affliction she stands by the sod where her heroes lie covered, and weeps in her desolation.

To the long list of the braves who have heretofore fallen, are now to be added the names of

Brig. Gen. J. B. GORDON,
Brig. Gen. J. P. DANIEL,
Colonel THOS. M. GARRETT,
Colonel C. M. AVERY,
Major JAS. J. IREDELL,
Captain R. W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant EDWARD S. SMEDES,
Lieutenant WM. H. HAYWOOD.

These are they whom we know and can call by name. But there are many nameless ones whose fate as yet has not been heard of. Alas! on every field the sons of our State attest in bloody sacrifices their devotion to the cause. Others are reported to have fallen and a long list of suffering wounded.

Our pen falters in the narration of sorrow, affliction and mourning. It is the dread record of war—merciless war—the carnage which our devilish foe inflicts upon our people.

AVERILL'S RAIDERS.—Official news from Southwestern Virginia, says Averill was routed at Newport, Giles county, by Jackson and French, and scattered in the Mountains. The main body has retreated towards Greenbrier. Little damage has been done to the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, except the destruction of the bridge at New River. The Lead mines and Salt works are safe.

Eschewing Personalities.—Mr. Holden's Opinion of Men.

After stigmatising Mr. Clay as a murderer, thief, swearer, gambler and perjurer, Mr. Holden next turned his attention to Gov. *Graham*.

Gov. Graham attacked Mr. Holden by becoming a candidate for Governor in 1844; and again in 1846; and Mr. Holden was obliged to defend himself. Of course he did so "with reluctance and regret;" but the inevitable necessity was upon him, and he meets it in this wise:

"We dare Gov. Graham to meet Mr. Shepard before the people of the West."—*Standard, May 27th, 1846.*

"The truth is, Gov. Graham's principles and conduct cannot be successfully defended.

"Wm. A. Graham sees the current running against him, and he is alarmed; and he is determined in his desperation to play the demagogue for a month, that he may be Governor for two years longer."—*Standard, May 27th, 1846.*

"Many Whigs are disgusted with the conduct of Gov. Graham and his little and low attacks on Mr. Shepard, and his cowardly fears of meeting him before the people.—*Standard, June 24th, 1846.*

And is this indeed Wm. A. Graham? If Gov. Graham does not know this plain fact, he is too ignorant to be Governor.—*Standard, July 1st, 1846.*

This is moderate for Mr. Holden. Gov. Graham may congratulate himself, that in Mr. Holden's estimation he is only a "coward, a demagogue and an ignoramus." There is no telling what he would have been, if the necessity of defending himself had devolved upon Mr. Holden the *unpleasant* duty of "inflicting further pain" on Gov. Graham.

We refresh the public memory with Mr. Holden's opinion of Gov. Graham, to show the astuteness of Mr. Holden's perception, and with how much and how nice a discrimination he affixes to his victims their appropriate designations. Every one will readily see how applicable to Gov. Graham, is the appellation *demagogue!* his supple and twisting ways; his ready concession of principle to popular demands; his pliant, affable and familiar disposition which so readily puts all men at once upon an equality with him; his freedom from obstinacy of opinion, and the readiness with which he subjects his thoughts to those of other men. These qualities of the demagogue in Gov. Graham readily presented themselves to the eye of so acute an observer as Mr. Holden. But if demagogue be admitted to be a proper attribute of Gov. Graham, who will question the justice or propriety of the accusation of cowardice. It took no extraordinary perception to discover this. A *coward!* why any man who will look upon Gov. Graham's form and figure, his person and bearing, his face and deportment, without at all investigating his life and character, can at once determine upon this point; and no man's opinion will be at all strengthened by Mr. Holden's pronouncement.

When you add to the demagogue and coward, the other character of an *ignoramus!* you have the photograph of Gov. Graham as drawn by Mr. Holden.

The people of North Carolina will not differ in their opinion upon the fidelity of the likeness; and Mr. Holden, like many other artists, may enjoy the satisfaction of having achieved a unanimous sentiment for his work.

North Carolinians, we shall continue to present to you these *defences of himself* by Mr. Holden, from time to time, against the attacks of *his enemies* in the State. Two things will be discovered in the sequel. First, that without exception, every respectable, worthy, great man in the State has been an enemy of Mr. Holden. But that is the folly and weakness of themselves. The second that Mr. Holden, when he *defends himself* against such attacks, is not particular as to the nature of the weapon he uses or the manner of its employment.

There is a consolation, however, in the reflection, "that it gives (Mr. Holden) no pleasure to inflict pain even on an enemy." Hence his kindly dealing with the Yankees. The merciful and humane man!

Eschewing Personalities.—Mr. Holden's Opinion of Men.—Mr. E. G. Reade.

"Mr. Reade is a smart man in a small way. 'This oily and unscrupulous demagogue may flourish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 23, 1856.

"So if Mr. Brooks had told Mr. Reade of his intention, he would have sneaked to Mr. Sumner and informed him of the fact. His vote shows that he would have done so. Mr. Reade joins hands with these men and aids them in this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern State. He evinces his sympathies by his vote; and his sympathies show that his heart is not in the right place. He has misrepresented his constituents and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by his own deliberate act to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.—*Raleigh Standard*, July 23d and 30th, 1856.

And as if it were not enough thus to stigmatize a respectable gentleman, as a *sneak* an "oily and unscrupulous demagogue," a disgraced man—amenable to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men—This "eschewer of personalities" proceeds to say:

"This faithless representative and sympathizer with abolitionists, is one of the leaders of the Know Nothings of North Carolina."

Now, Mr. Holden complains that he is "systematically and grossly assailed," when he is charged with giving aid to the public enemy; and for proof, the speeches of their orators, the publications from their press, the resolutions of their public meetings, are adduced to prove their sympathy with Mr. Holden, and their consciousness of his sympathy with them. And, in addition to these evidences just mentioned: The confession of deserters fix him with the responsibility for their crime—murderous deserters when captured have his paper on their persons—yankee prisoners just caught in the act of butchering our people, go through our towns bestriding in his support; and his own writings are full of testimony to convince any jury not biased in his behalf.

Yet he speaks of being "pursued with a malignity." No living man, in our opinion, in any age, has ever been spared with so much forbearance. Since he has been a candidate under the obnoxious circumstances in which he presented himself, the press has confined itself to the legitimate discussion of his political conduct, thus entirely departing from the example he has set; when instead thereof, he had just reason to apprehend that an organized public sentiment would long since have made itself felt, in a manner about which there could be no mistake.

Mr. Reade's friends in Person county, are invited to the foregoing estimate of their neighbor. It remains to be seen if they will endorse these opinions, by voting for their author.

Egotism, is the suffering of the private *I*, to be too much in the public eye; and it will be difficult to discover an example under this rule more clear than Mr. Holden presents in his last *Standard* of the 20th.

He addresses himself "to the Conservatives of North Carolina," and occupies over a column in assuring the good people of the State that Mr. Holden, *I*, ourself, is in the field, and means to run through, and can neither be "induced or required to withdraw."

Now it might be supposed that some effort was being made by Gov. Vance to induce Mr. Holden to withdraw, or to compromise him out of the way. Is this so? We ask for information? *Has* Gov. Vance allowed himself, or any of his friends, to approach Mr. Holden with such a purpose? We do not believe a word of it. It is a delusion of Mr. Holden's perverted brain; or else one of his "honest arts" of producing an event he wishes with all his heart to accomplish.

But Gov. Vance is expected to put the matter at rest.* He and his friends are deeply interested to let the public know, and at once, whether any passing and repassing is going on between them and Mr. Holden. We have not the least idea that there is. We know Mr. Holden so well, that his suggestion of such a thing carries no particle of conviction to our mind. His "honest arts" are matters of political history; and there is not an intelligent man in North Carolina whose opinion has not been spent upon them.

Mr. Holden says *we* make "defamatory attacks" on him. The people of the State are struck with our forbearance towards him; and they wonder that we do not employ upon him the weapons he has used on *his* political adversaries. And without doubt Mr. Holden himself is astonished at our leniency. He doesn't know, because he has not cultivated the feeling, that respect for its readers, and self-respect, should restrain a public journal from personal invective; and therefore, for the life of him, Mr. Holden cannot imagine why we do not apply the severe epithets to his late political conduct which it merits. We tell him again, we do not intend to assail him personally. His doctrines, his purposes and intentions, as ascertained from his writings, are public property. If they touched mere party, we should not engage our time in noticing them; for except that he has put himself in the attitude of an enemy to the country, and has done it much mischief, we should scarce think his opinions of material moment. But having an interest in the public welfare, it was our duty to bring to the bar of public scrutiny, acts and writings which were dangerous to the public liberty and adverse to the cause of independence for which we are struggling, and for which the best blood of the land is being spilled. And we frankly tell Mr. Holden, that he never prints a paper, that he does not afford to our mind more thorough convictions of the truth of the estimate we have formed of his present attitude and feelings towards the Confederacy.

Why, here in these two last issues, what is there to be found of sympathy for our country? On the 13th, under his caption "The Latest news," he announces every discouraging fact he can lay hold of—piles up the agony in consecutive phrases, and announces that Gen. Lee "is retiring and Grant following him," with the impassive coolness of an indifferent observer.

And in the issue of the 20th, after devoting a column to I, Mr. HOLDEN, he professes again to give the latest news, and he devotes SIX LINES to his comments on the late awful struggle, and the present situation. He finds no room to describe the sufferings and deeds of our men; he pays no tribute to the dead, and offers no fitting encomium upon the living. No man can look upon the *Standard* in the time of the Mexican war, when Mr. Holden's heart was with his country, and now; and *pretend* to find the same strain of patriotic fervor.

But enough of this. Our convictions of Mr. Holden were reached unwillingly; and we would have been glad to see him avoid his present position. It is now too late, however, for him to harbor a thought of withdrawal. The way back, to him, is filled with torpedoes, and is as dangerous as his advance. A very little while will serve to end his political career, for he hasnt long to go forward or back.

* Since the above was written, we notice that the *Conservative* denies the charge made by Mr. Holden and says, as we expected—"We are authorized by Gov. Vance to say, that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation, so far as he is concerned—that he has made no proposition of the kind, and has authorized no person to make one."

Some vile miscreant has published in this paper, a marriage notice of Mr. Josiah Bailey of Johnston county to a lady in Louisa, Va., Mr. P. is a soldier in Virginia, and has a wife at home; and the wretch who sent to the press this slander, must have designed to inflict pain upon the one and disgrace upon the other. We hope to be able to find the villain out, and turn him over to Mr. Pulley; and then woe be to him. He also forged the signature of a respectable man to his letter, in order to procure its insertion.

THE WAR NEWS!

From the Petersburg Register of Thursday.

Military Operations Near this City, &c.

From all that we could learn up to 8 p. m., last night, nothing of much importance transpired on the immediate front of this city. From an early hour to past 12 m., very distinct reports of heavy guns were heard sometimes in quick succession, and others at longer intervals, while persons in Prince George and near the water heard very plainly rapid firing of musketry. From about 1 p. m., the noise of firing ceased, and was not heard again until past six o'clock, when the reports of artillery were heard for a short time. Two opinions are current as to the spot whence came the noise of the cannon firing in the morning. Some persons believe that these heavy guns were at "Warebottom Church" in Chesterfield, while others are confident that they were fired at Gatlin's farm, formerly known as "Spring Hill"—a high piece of ground about eight miles from Petersburg on the South bank of the Appomattox.

On the whole, opinion is settled down that the fighting yesterday was indecisive although skirmishing was very heavy, and casualties numerous on both sides considering that operations were confined to skirmishing and artillery fired at long taw. Several wounded were brought in this evening, and the belief is that our loss in killed wounded, and captured will amount to nine one hundred and fifty. The Yankee loss most probably exceeds ours, although it has not been ascertained even proximately.

FROM THE DIRECTION OF CITY POINT.

We have nothing of importance to communicate. On yesterday morning a party of the enemy came up to a point near "Puddledock," and just about where the Broadway road turns off from the old stage road to City Point, and run one or two of our pickets off. At a later hour, Dearing's cavalry pitched into them, and drove them towards their base with a loss on our side of one man killed and another wounded. We do not know how the enemy fared in that particular.

From the Richmond *Sentinel*, of Tuesday, we take the following:

THE BATTLE NEAR PORT WALTHALL.

Yesterday was another day of absorbing excitement in this city. And naturally so. It was pretty generally known or surmised that General Beauregard had determined to attack the enemy's forces, which, for several days, have been demonstrating against Drewry's Bluff. When, therefore, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the sound of battle was heard, and when, at five, the roar became continuous, and musketry and artillery blended their explosions, it was at once understood that the hostile armies had met in a general engagement.

The roar of the battle, which was at first plainly heard, and the line of smoke which was clearly seen from elevated positions, after a while seemingly receded and became less distinct, and finally, about 10 o'clock, became inaudible or disappeared. And in truth, as was afterwards learned, the battle, if not totally suspended at that hour, was greatly lulled, and subsided into skirmishing. The reason of this may be better explained after to-day.

At the hour of writing this, we are without definite results, or at liberty to speak fully of the plan of the battle. It appears that the purpose to attack on yesterday morning had been formed by both of the opposing Generals. The Yankee General Baldy Smith, had resolved to throw himself on our right so as to cut Drewry off from Richmond; and by another coincidence, Beauregard had arranged to fall on Smith's right, to cut him off from his shipping. To secure his purpose, Smith had strengthened his left at the expense of his right. This gave Gen. Ransom, who was sent against Smith's right, an easier task, and hence he was rewarded with a rapid success. At an early hour in the morning, the news spread that he had captured Brigadier General Heckman and his staff, and also the 27th Massachusetts regiment, 840 strong.

Nor was the enemy compensated on his left, where he had prepared to deliver his chief attack, for his ill-fortune on his other flank. On the contrary, he was repulsed and driven back there also, and at a late hour it was known that we had captured three hundred prisoners from him on that wing.

In these latter operations Gen. Corse's brigade is said to have borne a conspicuous part, and we are sorry to learn, suffered considerably, he himself receiving a slight wound.

The centre followed the fortune of the flanks. There, too, at an early hour we had gained ground, and captured two guns, besides prisoners.

Thus prosperous at all points, our success appears to have been unbroken throughout the battle, and many guns and prisoners were added to the captures above noted. Elsewhere we shall give the most authentic results we can obtain ere going to press. Nor are the advantages gained by the battle of yesterday to be measured only by the captures already made. Positions are said to have been secured, and the enemy involved in dilemmas, which are likely to yield valuable results in further operations. Calculations of this sort have, in fact, often ended in disappointment, that have no specious. We are not disposed to build largely upon them; but it is something to have secured *an opportunity*, even though the prize may escape us.

The casualties attending this brilliant and most agreeable success, will shade victory itself with sadness. Mourning is mingled with rejoicing; the honey is mixed with gall. It is ever thus.

Some of the prisoners state that Baldy Smith is in command, and were very lavish of their censures upon his management. Butler, they say, is at Fortress Monroe. He came up on the "Greyhound," and if he has not already returned, we presume he will at once go back upon her, or upon some other steamer of still fleeter name. Butler does not mean to be caught.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We return our thanks to a friend for a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday, from which we take the following additional particulars:

As we predicted, the great battle on the Southside was joined yesterday. The plan of battle was conceived and decided upon on Sunday night by the gallant Beauregard, and as daylight broke the work commenced. Almost before the grey of morning our forces on the left, under the command of General Ransom, marched out against the enemy, and gave him battle. The enemy occupied a good position, and was strongly entrenched in the fortifications that had been evacuated by us on Friday last, with a view of drawing the enemy on and inducing him to venture an assault on our long line of fortifications. To the enemy's right and our left, and parallel about a mile or so from Drewry's Bluff. No sooner were our men up than they charged upon the enemy with a perfect yell. The fighting grew severe, and the battle, for a time, wavered. Details speak of our men cut to pieces. In a moment our troops broke from the fortifications like a cataract, and the enemy was taken in rapid flight, having once more to fall back in full possession of the fortifications, and the captors of four stand of colors and one battery. This movement on the left was most handsomely executed, and was all accomplished by seven o'clock in the morning.

Driven from these fortifications, the enemy fell back upon his own entrenchments, and a general advance was ordered along the lines. The victory on the left was quickly followed up. The enemy was no sooner within the fortifications than an order was given to charge him. Our men advanced to the charge, but the fire of the enemy was so terrific that certain regiments broke in confusion. Here was the trying point—the enemy must be dislodged. In an instant some of those men who stormed the memorable heights of Gettysburg were ordered up, and a second charge was made. The enemy's fire was terrible—making wide gaps in our line, but steadily our men moved on. As they approached, the enemy poured into them a most galling fire—reserving his fire until our men were well up—sweeping them down by rows—but not a cheek blanched or an arm faltered. Through a perfect sheet of fire they marched up to the fortifications, and with a shout of victory leaped over the breastworks and captured the greater portion of the enemy's force—Gen. Hickman and over 800 privates.

While this was going on along our left, our centre and left were also pressing the enemy with great success. A charge had been made upon his centre, across the turnpike, by Gen. Hoke, and he had been driven back from each of his positions. Here the enemy had no regular fortifications, but was well protected by abattis, formed by felling trees and other temporary defences. Our artillery was used against him with great effect. The Washington Artillery, supported by Hagood's South Carolina brigade, who acted most gallantly throughout, succeeded in silencing a battery of the enemy's, consisting of three 20-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder Napoleons. One of the Parrotts was turned upon the enemy, and contributed to putting him to flight. The following note tells of the noble action of Hagood's brigade:

"ON THE FIELD, May 16.

"*Captain Owens, Washington Artillery:*

"I am instructed by General Hagood, whose brigade captured two 12 pounders, Napoleons, and three Parrott guns, to request a guard over them until they can be marked. I shall request Colonel Waddy, of General Beauregard's staff, to give them to you. Please report when they are together, and I shall be at General Hagood's headquarters.

Very respectfully,

"ED. MAZYCK,
"Hagood's Brigade."

Up to this time the enemy had fought well and with great stubbornness, but, driven from his fortifications and pressed on all sides, he began to fall back rapidly. Our victory now became easy. Dispirited and discomfited, the enemy showed but faint resistance, and the retreat was but a step removed from a rout. In charging upon them, a whole regiment threw down their arms and rushed into our lines. From a dozen sources we have reports of their demoralization. On official authority we learn that several hundreds of prisoners captured in the retreat expressed the greatest alacrity to come on to Richmond, saying that their time was nearly out—that they were tired of the war, and that if they would "only show them the way to Richmond, they would come over without any guard being placed over them." They seemed to be relieved on getting out of danger, and glad to accept any fate other than that of facing the fire of our men.

The retreat once began and the enemy gave way rapidly. Our army continued to press him, and up to 4 o'clock yesterday we had driven him *two miles and a half*. Our forces kept well on his heels, and captured a good deal of artillery, stores, arms and ammunition which he had strewn along the way—Several hundred prisoners were picked up in squads, and many of them were under the influence of liquor—shewing that Butler, like Grant, had plied his men with whiskey before going into battle. This is confirmed by dozens of persons from the battle-field, and admits of no doubt.

It is impossible to state just now the fruits of our victory, but there is no doubt that our army won yesterday, under the gallant Beauregard, a most brilliant success. The fight was commenced yesterday with the enemy posted in his fortifications, but by seven o'clock our army had dislodged him, and before the setting of the sun he had been repulsed and driven back to Proctor's creek, a distance of *two miles* or more. The number of prisoners taken is not yet known, but it may be put down considerably over a thousand—a Brigadier General among the number—and, perhaps, later accounts may swell it to several thousand. We captured, also, a great deal of artillery—some say as much as twenty six pieces—besides a quantity of stores, arms, ammunition, &c. It may be a day or two before we can know the extent of our success, but in the meantime let us be content with the assurance that our army, under the invincible Beauregard, has won a great victory.

LATER—THE BATTLE RENEWED.

An official dispatch was received last night, stating that the battle was renewed yesterday evening at six o'clock—our forces making an attack all along the line. Nothing was given in the dispatch beyond the fact that all was going well, and we were driving the enemy.

THE YANKEES APPEAR NEAR CHAPIN'S FARM.

Official information was received last night, that a force of the enemy had been seen about a mile below Chapin's farm. The force consisted of both infantry and cavalry, in what force is not known; but it is supposed about one regiment of infantry and a small body of cavalry.

THE YANKEES IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

The columns of our paper would fail to record half of the devastation, ruin and outrage the Yankees have recently committed in Charles City and New Kent counties. On Monday last a party of negro Yankee cavalry committed a most cowardly and diabolical murder, the unarmed and unoffending victim being Mr. J. L. Wilcox, residing thirteen miles from the Charles City Court House, on the lower Richmond road. The negroes, under the direction of a white officer, first burned his dwelling, outhouses, and everything upon the place, and what followed is obtained from his servants. They say Mr. Wilcox was standing in the yard looking upon the ruins of his home, when one of the negro cavalry, without the least provocation, rode up to him, and [illegible] the head. The negro then [illegible] with his sabre, and [illegible] with [illegible] the white officer to know what was meant by such conduct, [illegible] through the head, before the latter could [illegible] another load and shot him through the [illegible] was rendered [illegible] a single [illegible]. The Wilcox family [illegible].

Two Yankees [illegible] Wilcox [illegible] living in Charles City.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1864, by J. B. Jones, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army—More Fighting.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 20, }
via RICHMOND May 21. }

Up to three o'clock yesterday, nothing of interest had occurred. About that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force on a grand reconnoissance towards the enemy's right flank. About five o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little west and north of the road leading from Spottsylvania C. H. to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up a heavy force, consisting of Hancock's 2nd and a large part of Burnside's 9th corps, and heavy artillery troops drawn from the defence of Washington, and movements on infantry. A considerable fight ensued, and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train. They were compelled to relinquish possession of them, but however saved two-thirds and brought off some. The fight lasted until two o'clock at night, when Ewell fell back to his original position, having had in the engagement about one hundred wounded, thirty killed and a few missing. Prisoners reported the enemy's loss much heavier. We captured about one hundred prisoners. Not a gun fired to-day. It is supposed Grant is enlisting reinforcements from the west in order to renew the attack.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SPOTSYLVANIA C. H., May 19.

Yesterday morning about day, the enemy, with a considerable force of picket's forces assaulted our left wing. The attack however was quite feeble and we readily repulsed them with slight loss on our side, but with considerable slaughter of the enemy. The fight lasted about one and a half hours. During this engagement we captured about sixty prisoners, and the enemy left over two hundred dead on the field. About night the enemy retired from our left, leaving their dead unburied. They seem to be massing on our right, either for the purpose of attacking us again, or to fall back. After the fight yesterday, on the left, the enemy opened vigorously, commencing on our right wing, to which we responded. A fierce artillery duel was kept up for two hours; our line however losing very slightly.

Our men to-day are busy collecting arms on that part of the field abandoned by the enemy. Many arms are being obtained which were buried by the enemy on yesterday.

This evening there was some cavalry fighting near Guinea's Station, but it amounted to very little. To-day matters have been quiet all day.

Yesterday Meade sent a flag of truce to Gen. Lee, thanking him for sending him Wadsworth's body, for which he applied by flag of truce during the Wilderness fight.

Meade on the 13th issued a congratulatory order to his troops. He claims that Lee has now abandoned his last entrenched position so ingeniously held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-four colors and eight thousand prisoners. Meade further says the fight is not over and that he (Meade) expects reinforcements which Lee can not possibly get.

Up to 3 o'clock to-day there has been no fighting.

Weather very warm, roads fast drying.

From Gen. Beauregard near Petersburg.

RICHMOND, May 21.

A telegram from Beauregard, dated Headquarters, this morning, says: All quiet last night. We remain in possession of the enemy's rifle pits and the ground gained in yesterday's fight, which was quite severe during part of the day, especially near Ware Bottom Church. I regret to say, that Gen. W. S. Walker is missing. It is feared he fell into the hands of the enemy whilst gallantly leading his troops into action.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, May 21.

The enemy are busy to-day entrenching eight hundred yards distant from entrenchments wrested from them yesterday, under fire from our sharpshooters and field pieces. About thirty of the enemy's pickets were brought in this evening.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, May 21.

By the train from the front this evening, we learn that a column of the enemy crossed the Etowah river eight miles above the railroad bridge yesterday, marching on Marietta and McPherson, with fifteen thousand. He crossed the night before twelve miles below Etowah station, to flank our left. These movements made a change of position necessary to our army, in order to preserve its communications, and the lines have slowly fallen back along the line of the railroad.

Etowah bridge was burnt last night. The advance of the enemy is forced to following more slow, as he recedes from the bluff. Several days may elapse before a general engagement can occur. There has been no skirmishing during the past two days. Portions of the front consider that more in the rear have returned to-day.

Further from the Yankee Advance on Petersburg.

RICHMOND, May 22.

Last night the Yankees made a demonstration towards Petersburg, to retake the position and battery lost by them on Friday. They were easily repulsed, with heavy loss. Our casualties very few.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, May 22.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th says the news from Virginia is unimportant. Grant's losses in the late engagement in his thirty days campaign, the *Herald* says, are equivalent to the whole force of the Confederate Army. Sheridan's Raid has ended from Gordonsville and has arrived at Hanover with a severe defeat.

Quantities of gold and silver have been [illegible] published on previous days. Sterling.

The Herald has telegrams advising us that Fort Powell has again changed its position, and is now [illegible] Tennessee River, [illegible] Decatur. [illegible] has fled [illegible] Montgomery [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible]

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY. May 25, 1864.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable,

the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have occurred, and many of them require legislative action at your hands.

The late act of Congress conferring power on the President of the Confederate States, to impose regulations and restrictions on commerce, has given rise to such a system, on the part of the Confederate authorities, as will effectually exclude this State from importing any further supplies for the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now more effectually blockaded *from within* than without. The terms imposed upon ship owners, being such that a heavy loss is incurred by every voyage—and notwithstanding the said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from importing any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account,"—yet this is so construed by the Government, as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance.

Private parties importing supplies for the government, by contract, for enormous profits, are not taxed by those regulations; yet the State of North Carolina, importing almost the *same* articles for the *same* purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it inconsistent with the public interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running transactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships and supplies on hand, if these regulations continue in force. When this is considered with the farther fact, as I hold it, that the general government has no right to seize one-half, or *any part of* the interest of a sovereign State in the vessels employed in importing her supplies (this being the terms, to which we are called upon to submit), or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully and earnestly recommend that you do so. And in case Congress should decline to repeal or modify the act, I respectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hand. A detailed statement of these supplies together with an account as accurate as it can be without vouchers for expenditures abroad not yet received, is herewith submitted—together with the report of Mr. John White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In reference to this gentleman, it is due to him that I should say, that I have every reason to be pleased with the skill and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his difficult mission. A report of the operations of our ether Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will I believe be found equally satisfactory, and creditable to him as Commissioner. In this connection, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade running of the State, to be appointed at an early day, so as to report to your present session, if possible. No appropriation has been made by your honorable body to pay the current expenses of the vessels engaged in running the blockade, and none will be necessary, for these expenses can be paid by selling bills, drawn on our agent in England, as being incurred in Wilmington chiefly for the expenses connected with the loading and unloading vessels, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the Treasurer to purchase these bills out of any money in the Treasury, and thus keep the sterling exchange in the Treasury—which otherwise would have to be put on the general market, and be lost to the State.

Being convinced from experience that the legitimate business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, is sufficient to tax all my energies of mind and body, and that I cannot do justice to the interest of the State in a business so complicated, as many of the transactions of which is carried on at such a distance, I respectfully recommend that a commission of one or more gentlemen, skilled in such business, be appointed to conduct the future operations of the State, in importing supplies, whether for the purpose of continuing the operations or winding up the business.

A report of the Adjutant General covering reports of his subordinates in the different departments, is herewith submitted.

The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate Government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so, by the constant disregard of the provision of the law regulating seizures In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed in every part of the country by straggling soldiers, and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolerable. A recital of many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless.

I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become more scant they feel more sensibly this unjust deprivation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped, if possible; and I earnestly recommend such action on your part as you may think best calculated to aid me in remedying the evil. My correspondence with the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. I desire to call your attention especially to certain enactments of the last Congress of the Confederate States. Among them is one extending the age of conscription from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reserve—their company officers to be elected, and the field officers appointed by the President, and all to be under his command.

In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the agricultural interest of the country, should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia force of the State, and would leave the Executive with no force whatever exempt from other duties—a condition dangerous at any time to the peace and order of the State, and to its sovereignty and dignity. There can scarcely be a doubt of the unexpediency of this act as to this State; since, the same men, with the exception of boys from 17 to 18, are now very thoroughly organized as Home Guards under State authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in cases of great public danger. Grave doubts are also entertained of its constitutionality; the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State government—at least so far as the appointment and commissioning of officers is concerned. Should you, however, in the absence of a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the act, decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it, there will be an indispensable necessity of your constituting some militia for the preservation of law and order in the State—by extending the age of service in the militia, and by some new organization of the remnants of the militia and Home Guard organizations; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organizations, powerless for the want of men. In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the representatives of the people, I have so far claimed the exemption of all civil and military officers of the State, together with the indispensible employees of the different departments of the State government, as enumerated by your body at its late extra session. And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me by resolution, what persons you regard as proper subjects for exemption.

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress, but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the services of laborers and other persons who are necessarily in her employ, though they be not *officers* within the meaning of the act of Congress. Should you again agree with me in this opinion, I would be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect.

Should you conclude to combine the Home Guards and militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization destroyed. It is the ancient and time-honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the rising of great armies, and despite its many short-comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war.

Among the acts of Congress referred to, that which has suspended the privilege of *habeas corpus* has most thoroughly aroused the public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden changes in the currency, nor the conscription of the principals of substitutes, nor the extension of it to such an age, and upon such terms as to place the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the President, nor the heavy burthens of taxation—none of these, nor all of them together, have so awakened the public feeling as the withdrawal of this time-honored and blood-bought guard of personal freedom from the people in times when it is most needed for their protection. It is true that our forefathers assumed, and this generation has conceded, that in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may sometimes require its suspension; and, therefore, we have conferred on Congress the power of suspension in such cases, when the *public safety* may require it. Nor can it be doubted that the power authorized to suspend is the sole power entitled to judge of the necessity for the act, and if the late statute had merely prohibited out and out the use of the writ for the time specified, there could be no complaint against its constitutionality, however ill-timed and unnecessary may have been the exercise of a rigor so great. But I have been as unable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of the favor that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that the protection against the abuse of the constitution of the Confederate States, either by usurpation of powers or oppressive use of such as are granted, is to be found in the responsibility of Congress to the people, ensured by their short tenure of office, and the reserved right of each State to resume the powers delegated to the Confederate government, whenever in her judgment they are perverted to the injury or oppression of the people, I deem it a duty devolved on the State, through her proper organs, to make known to that government her complaints and to insist upon a redress of her grievances. Under this idea of duty, and in a spirit of regard for the government of our adoption, I deem it incumbent to present my objections against the late act.

It is declared in the preamble, that "the President has asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render a suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection." Therefore it is exacted that the writ shall be suspended as of "the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi military department."

The statute proceeds to classify under thirteen heads a very great number of acts, of which, if a man be accused, he shall be deprived of the benefit of the writ; and among them the act of attempting to "avoid military service." To prevent the outrage which may be perpetrated on an innocent man not subject to military service for merely attempting "to avoid military service," unlawfully demanded, it is provided that "in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his susperior shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the subordinate shall be dismissed from office."

And as a general protection of the citizens against abuses, under the act, it is provided, that "the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law."

And, finally, it is enacted that "no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus* to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by the authority of the President, Secretary of War" &c; "but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so retained that such person is detained by him for any of the causes specified in the act under said authority, further proceedings under the writ shall immediately cease."

In order to ascertain whether the enactment is within the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what are the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and we shall be sure to know what can be affected constitutionally, by a suspension of it. This writ is the offspring of the love of liberty, and has been in use for ages by our ancestors and ourselves, as the hand-maid of freedom. Its use is to have enquiry, made according to the rules of law, of the causes why persons are restrained of their civil freedom. If upon enquiry by the proper authority, there be no cause for detention, the person is set at liberty. If there can be cause he is remanded for further detention, or allowed to go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ finds no place for action until after the person is arrested. So that if there be any privileges or securities to the person attending the mode of arrest, these are not the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but exist, independently of them. And it is therefore clear that a power to suspend the privileges of the writ is not a power to suspend the privileges secured in forms attending the mode of arrest. They are too distinct to be confounded by any species of sophistry; and this distinction is plainly and notably observed in the bill to suspend the writ, passed through the Senate in January, 1807; which suspended it only when the person may have been "charged on oath," and arrested by virtue of "a warrant." The writ was as effectually suspended by that bill as by this act, and the Constitutional securities attending the mode of arrest, were left untouched and unimpaired. It may be then regarded as settled truth, that the suspension of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional forms prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has no power, express or implied, to suspend any other guarantee of civil liberty provided, in the Constitution besides those secured by the writ alone. Notwithstanding this, the late act has strode over some of the most important guards of civil liberty, as if an express power had been conferred on Congress to suspend them likewise. Thus, while by paragraph 3, sec. 9, it is allowed Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the emergencies mentioned, it is by the same section, paragraph 15, in the most emphatic terms, declared that "No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be seized. And by paragraph 16, that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law"—that is, "law in its regular course of administration, through courts of justice," (1 Kent's Com. Sec 24, paragraphs 13—14.) The beginning of this due process is first the charge on oath, and the next step is the warrant describing the person to be seized. "The third is the arrest, and until this takes place the *habeas corpus* has no status, and cannot possibly have any. At this point the writ springs into being, if not denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first time; so here for the first time can its privilege be derived. Yet the act involves with its suspension, a suspension of the distinct and independent provisions which guard the citizen against a false charge and the dangers of a general warrant.

In my judgment Congress had the same power to suspend every other guard of civil liberty to be found in the constitution—the same to deprive the citizen of the guaranty that he should not be held to answer for a capital crime, unless on pre-entment or indictment of a grand jury—that he should not be compelled to be a witness against himself—that he should have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and a trial in the district in which the crime shall have been committed.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is peculiar to the English people and ourselves. And a complete illustration of the operation of a suspension of its privileges will be seen by supposing that it had no existence here. In such case no provision would have been found for its suspension. But the clause requiring a charge of crime to be made on oath and warrant, to describe the person to be seized, would have been not only very proper, but the more necessary to be inserted These could not have been legally disturbed by Congress, and any legislation dispensing with them had been mere usurpation and void.

Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is supposed to relate to *crimes*. But the statute is construed to reach cases involving no offence whatever, legal or moral; and though there is some difference of opinion upon the question whether paragraph 5 of sec. 1. embraces the case of a citizen not liable to military duty, who neither flies nor resists, but simply appeals or tries to appeal to the constitutional repositors of the law for a decision upon his rights; yet there is too much reason to believe that the language is susceptible of the interpretation that it does include such persons; and such is the interpretation put upon it by the military authorities. And as the suspension was asked by the President, it is but just to infer that it was drawn to suit him, and his exposition carries the intended meaning of the paragraph.

I am unable to see any reason consistent with the principles of a free and civilized government provided with a judiciary as a great and independent branch of its composition, for suspending the *habeas corpus* in cases which involve no evasion or attempt to evade military service that is due, but which merely asks when honest opinions differ to have the point settled by those tribunals which settle all matters of controversy between citizen and citizen, and a citizen and his government. If a citizen owe not any military service to the government, he has as much right to refuse to render it, when wrongfully claimed of him, as he has to refuse to pay a debt to the government wrongfully claimed of him; and if in both cases he stands fairly up and submits to an investigation of the question before those tribunals learned in such matters and appointed because of their fitness and skill, is would be just as reasonable to suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the case of the alleged debt of service. This course might, and likely would, hasten the payment of a debt just or unjust; and so it may serve to put men in the army exempt by the laws of the land.

There is no instance of a suspension at any time of the writ, or the privileges of the writ, if there be any difference between them, for any other cause either in England or America. Many suspensions of the privileges of the writ occurred in England between the passage of the *habeas corpus* act and the Revolution, running through a period of almost a century, and they all empowered the King either to *apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain without bail*, such persons as *are suspected of conspiracy* against the King and his government.

There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writ to "persons taken in the act of high treason, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high seas, or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with or suspected of any of these crimes." (Hurd. 182.)

The other suspensions in England after our revolution, commenced in 1794, and continued at intervals till 1802, during the storms of the French Revolution. They are of the same character as those before, and affected those only who were charged with conspiring against the King and his government. The suspension during Shay's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempted suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charged "with treason or other high crimes or misdemesnor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States." The idea cannot be entertained for a moment that the power of suspending the writ was granted for any such purpose as that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal enquiry into his obligation to perform military service, in order to fill the army with soldiers. If such a power exist, the sovereignty of the States is at the mercy of the Confederate Government. Where lies the relief against the conscription of the entire body of State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discharge—Confederate officers chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely overlooked; the State Judges are thrust aside without ceremony, and even the Confederate Judge, who holds his office during good behaviour, is ignored, and in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate Executive. If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the Executive, it is because the incumbent does not will it; and when the rights of the State shall exist by such a courtesy, they will cease to have any existence at all. It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so dependent upon the Executive for their existence. The assurance of public men, that the power will not be abused, can never remove the fears of freemen, who rely only upon written Constitutions to protect their liberties. History is too full of wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that *eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.*

It is manifest that the act contemplates that the *military* shall be invested with full powers to arrest any person who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill-defined charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land; and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for arresting or detaining citizens shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons—without naming or describing the individual—and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or oath of probable cause, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant is without precedent in England for the last hundred years, and during the entire century past has been forbidden, denounced, and declared void.

In my judgment the President is vested by the Confederate Constitution with no part of the judicial authority, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service under his orders. If he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdiction where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend? If he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a civilian suspected of violating a law of the Confederate States, he may make it returnable and examinable before himself, and order a discharge or require a bail. It is certain that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not invest the President with the powers of a civil judicial magistrate; and if it could have that effect it could not give him an authority while discharging his jurisdiction to lay aside the restraints imposed upon the other judges.

The course adopted by the administration of allowing the writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, and of forthwith checking the action of the judge and suspending all his farther proceedings *ad libitum*, to await the reports of military officers having custody of the petitioner to their superiors, and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends, to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people with a military supremacy.

It must be remembered, however, that these are merely my opinions The Supreme Court, which alone has the power to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, has not yet spoken. When it does speak, we must give heed to its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute books. But whether for constitutional reasons or reasons of mere policy, the people have a right to demand the repeal of any obnoxious law. On both grounds I recommend that you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*; or, should you concur in the judgment of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times, that it should at least be modified and stripped of its unconstitutional or (at least) obnoxious features.

My opinion on this subject is well known. In the first message I had the honor to send to your body, in 1862, speaking of the then existing act authorizing a suspension of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority.—If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise, would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme," &c.

There is nothing of this I am desirous of taking away or adding to. My earnest remonstrance against the passage of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with divers other letters to the Confederate authorities in relation to the execution of the civil laws, rights of the people, &c., and which will convince you, I trust, that I have been equally zealous to guard against the inner as well as the outer dangers which threaten us.

Many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate government, especially in relation to the principals of substitutes after discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your last session. They were fortunately avoided however; but their solution would have been easy could I but have had the assistance of the Supreme Court. I greatly regret that you did not see proper to comply with my recommendation, when you were last in session, to authorize some one to convene that body in cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons.

Nor have I, amid all the embarrassments and perplexities of the situation, been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—peace; or neglectful of all proper and honorable efforts to obtain it—knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children, if by any possibility an opening might be found for the statesman to supercede the soldier. I approached the President on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities last winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiation. I had little hope, indeed, of those commissioners being received by the enemy of our country, but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake, to make the effort and to convince our own suffering people, that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness.

My letter to the President last December, and his reply, are sent herewith for your information.

I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace, and call upon our Representatives in Congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties, by the Constitution, to neglect no fitting opportunity of offering such to the enemy. These terms in my judgment should be nothing less than the independence of those States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think of any thing less than independence. Less would be subjugation, ruinous and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. With a constitution torn into shreds, with slavery abolished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in possession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, social and political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and South, filled with the blood of our murdered sons, and its waves laden with the *debris* of our ruined homes, how can there be any reconstruction with the authors of these evils, or how can it be desirable if it were possible? Lincoln himself says it is not possible—so does Mr. Fillmore, a man whom we once respected; and so do nine-tenths of their orators and presses. The only terms ever offered us, contained in Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation, were alike degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being addressed not to the authorities, Confederate or State, of the South, but to individuals, who by the very act of accepting its terms would prove themselves the vilest of mankind.

I cannot too earnestly warn you, gentlemen, and the country, against the great danger of these insidious attempts of the enemy to seduce our people into treating with him for peace, individually or by the formation of spurious States or parts of States. Indeed, I might add, that I look upon any attempts to treat for peace, other than through the regular channels provided by our constitution, as long as our government is maintained, as almost equally dangerous. It is the real peril of the hour. The long continuance and bloody character of the war, have so exhausted the patience of our suffering people that many of them are in a condition to listen eagerly to terms of peace, without duly considering what the results would be, or how they are to be required. An example of this great danger is to be found in the attempt of the British ministry in 1778, to seduce the loyalty of our fore-fathers from the cause of independence, by sending commissioners to the colonies, with the propositions contained in Lord North's "conciliatory bills." These bills proposed to abolish all taxation whatever upon the colonies, except what might be necessary for the convenience of commerce—the nett proceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies, to suspend the operations of all obnoxious statutes in reference to said colonies passed since 1763, and authorized these commissioners to pardon all such persons as they saw proper, and to treat with "the existing governments of individuals." Here almost all the political matters of dispute were conceded; but our fathers had an organized government, and had set their hearts on independence. Yet the terms offered were so fair, that but for the firmness and wisdom of the great and good George Washington, and the unflinching patriotism of Congress, the fate of this continent might have been changed; so great was the weariness of the people and so gloomy were the prospects. The danger of allowing commissioners to address themselves to anybody but Congress was so great, as well as such a violation of the laws of war and international courtesy, that that body, after promptly rejecting the propositions and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition on the part of the crown to make an honorable peace with the colonies, "would be an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of these States, or the withdrawal of the fleets and armies"—went on solemnly to declare the measure "to be contrary to the law of nations, and utterly subversive of that confidence which could alone maintain those means which had been invented to alleviate the horrors of war; *and that, therefore, the persons employed to distribute such papers were not entitled to the protection of a flag.*

General Washington was so astonished and indignant, that on its first appearing he was induced to regard it as a forgery, and in a letter to the President of Congress, he used the following language, remarkable for its severity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill was brought to Headquarters yesterday afternoon by a gentleman, who informed me that a large cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadelphia. Whether this insidious proceeding is genuine and imported in the pockets, or contrived in Philadelphia, is a point undetermined and immaterial, but it is certainly founded in principles of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant to poison the minds of the people, and detach the wavering at least from our cause." And again; "The necessity of putting the army on a respectable footing, both as to numbers and constitution, is now become more essential than ever. The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree,) which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. *They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace.* It is not improbable they have had such abundant cause to be tired of the war, that they may be sincere in the terms which they offer, which, though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive; for to discerning men nothing can be more evident than that a peace on the principles of *dependence, however limited, after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous.* * * *

It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not in line to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, rather than persevere in a contest for independence.

If this is the case it must surely be the truest policy to strengthen the army, and place it upon a substantial footing. This will conduce to inspire the country with confidence; * * * and if a treaty should be deemed expedient, will put it in their power to insist upon better terms than they could otherwise expect."

By such timely counsel did the great Washington sustain the cause of *independence*—buoying up the hopes of our ancestors and laboring to meet those insidious attempts of the British to decoy them into the dangers of seeking peace by irregular and revolutionary methods. Again, in another letter to the same person, he says: "It seems to me nothing short of independence can possibly do. The injuries we have received from Britain can never be forgotten; and a peace upon other terms would be the *source of perpetual feuds and animosity.*" The civilized world, wherever *liberty* is worshipped, has with one voice thanked God for the gift of Washington—should we, his countrymen—recipients of the blessings of his wisdom and valor refuse to heed his warning voice!

Strange as it may seem, these "specious allurements of peace," described and denounced by Gen. Washington, have not been presented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So great is the hostility, and so furious the fanaticism of the dominant party at the North, that they have not even offered us terms that could be regarded by the most timid and wavering as "alluring." Lincoln's proclamation is so grossly outrageous and so repugnant to our every idea of liberty, property and honor, as to ensure the rejection of the terms it holds out, while it adds weight and power a tone of authority to the oft repeated assertions of their public men and presses, that they want no compromise, but will only be content with our subjugation. If our enemy were really willing, under any circumstances, to compromise with us upon any terms short of our absolute submission, they would certainly say so, and that to those whom they know to be authorized to entertain their propositions. The insidious attempts so frequently separate, individual and State action, proves this conclusively, and can have no other intention than to plunge us into civil war and its consequences beyond redemption. How strange then to think, as some of our people honestly do, that the very plan proposed by the enemy for our destruction is the best way to secure a speedy and honorable peace! I respectfully submit that my plan, based on the wisdom and patriotism of Washington, and the universal teaching of history—to strengthen and sustain the army, and negotiate through the proper channels, is the safer and the better one.

It seems to me that the safe, true and conservative path through all our troubles, lies in guarding alike against the destruction of law and liberty on the one hand, and the impatience of the people under the burdens of war, on the other, while with both hands, and with all our strength, and hearts and souls, we uphold, and maintain those, who, even as I write, are battling and bleeding for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am not of those, who seem to think *the greatest* danger to our rights and liberties is from our own people and our own government. While struggling to resist the invisible tendencies of revolution to destroy civil freedom at home, I cannot forget that the danger from without threatens the destruction of *every thing*. That there comes from the North a rank and bloody despotism, fierce and fanatical, gory with our people's blood and blackened by the smoke of their burning homes, with hordes of armed slaves thirsting to complete the demoniac work of wasting and destroying, and panting to sow salt in the furrows of the plowshare of desolation, as it runs over our razed cities, and in whose march forms of law, constitutions, free governments, life, home, property, all, go down to rise no more, till God shall implant in the bosome of a new generation the principles of liberty and love of peace, which this, in its madness, has cast off.

In addition to the many brilliant victories which have crowned our arms this spring in all parts of the Confederacy, I have the sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the very splendid success of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the re-capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, and the rescue of a considerable portion of our territory from the enemy. This is the more gratifying because it was accomplished by troops under the command of two distinguished sons of North Carolina Brig. now Major General Hoke, commanding the land forces, and Commander Cooke, with the steamram Albemarle. I doubt not but that you will see the propriety of rendering suitable thanks to those gallant officers and the brave officers and men under their command, for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid results. We cordially and gladly welcome back our fellow-citizens of that region, thus rescued from the enemy, to the embraces of their mother State, and thank them for their steadfast adherence to our cause under the tyranny and oppression of our foe. Indeed it is gratifying to observe the very great loyalty and patriotism of that whole portion of our State within or contiguous to the enemy's lines, which has been alike subjected to his blandishments and his ravages. May the day speedily come when our jurisdiction shall again extend to the sands of the Atlantic.

Several other matters, which I deem it unnecessary to specify, will thrust themselves upon your attention.

In regard to financial matters, the interesting report of the Public Treasurer is so full and complete that I am content merely to refer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of his suggestions, which I, in the main, endorse.

The poor, especially the indigent families of our soldiers, still demand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not able to support themselves, the State should support them in the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot, however, make any specific recommendation for their further relief, but should any plan occur to your superior wisdom, I doubt not but you will promptly act upon it. It will be very difficult for many of them to struggle through till harvest, especially in some of the counties of the west, which have been preyed upon alike by friend and foe.

Trusting that harmony will prevail in your counsels, and that much good may, under God, result to the country therefrom, I close my message with an expression of readiness to co-operate with you—should it lie in my power—in the execution of the labors devolving upon you.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. } Z. B. VANCE.
May 17th, 1864 }

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

The intelligent people of North Carolina would wonder very much, if they were introduced into the Legislature now in session, and made spectators of the scenes now enacting.

Within this body there are four setts of members: There is a Confederate class, who ignore party, who wish no affiliation with any political party, who certainly have no inclination to associate with any political organization now in vogue in North Carolina, but who, nevertheless, represent a numerous and decidedly respectable and intelligent portion of the people. These representatives and their constituents would, if they can do so without a sacrifice of principle, vote for Gov. Vance, despite his partizan antecedents, and what is much more distasteful, despite the disagreeable associates which they are obliged to encounter.

There is another class—the immediate supporters of Gov. Vance and the reflectors of his views—upright men and honest, but timid men and wavering; who respect but do not understand the popular intelligence, and would be glad to know of what it consists, that they might do whatever would please it best. Faithful representatives are they, who would answer any call of the people, and serve any turn, if they could only be certain of the accuracy of the call and the turn they were required to serve.

There is yet another—Conservatives of the "crooked sect"—they who "make broad the philacteries, and make clean the outside of the cup and the platter"—"whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." These are they, who in their secret souls agree with Mr. Holden in all his abominations, and from their hearts wish him success; but lack the manly boldness, are deficient in the natural fortitude and wanting in the moral courage to stand to him, shoulder to shoulder; they who have beguiled and seduced him to his destruction, which they would fain prevent but are unprepared to share.

And there is yet another class—more evil than the last, only because more bold—these are the "Conservatives of the Straitest Sect." Their numbers are very few, and their force very feeble; and if they were left alone, they would fall in a speedy and irreclaimable atrophy; but the second and the third class nurse and tend them—the second, unwittingly and from ignorance; the third, secretly, in the still hours of the night, from love and affection.

While this is going on here in Raleigh, and these *sects* are each pursuing its special avocation, the nation is waiting for some assurance of hope for its existence, from an assemblage on the banks of the North Anna River, within whose ranks the absorbing and disturbing questions which agitate this Legislature never arise. There they have not the boisterous and agitating sound of resolutions, and amendments, and substitutes, and striking out. Resolution they do indeed hear of: it is all around; and they are oftimes compelled to substitute the hard rock for a pillow. But this is no amendment of their past habits of life, but a stern insertion. And there are motions to strike out; but they are motions out of all Parliamentary order—the motions of the deadly missile which *strike out* of existence, and leave no room for reconsideration. Impressed by these thoughts, we have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the Legislature is a romance—a fable—and in part a humbug—and only the army is a reality.

Capt. Jacob Brookfield.

The notice of Capt. Brookfield's death has been delayed by us, in the hope that the sad intelligence might prove unfounded. But alas, it is so confirmed that there is no longer room for hope. We have to mourn the loss of another brave officer and pure, upright man—who has faithfully discharged his duty to the best of his ability, and yielded to the cause the offering of his life.

We regret to hear that Capt. Rayner Brookfield, also of the Fifth, has been wounded and is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. With Garrett, and Brookfield, and Smedes killed—and Brookfield and we know not how many others wounded, the Fifth Regiment gives evidence of its usual position in the midst of the fight.

Another Gallant Defence.

It will be remembered, that on the 23d, Gen. Lee telegraphed to Richmond that the Yankees that day attacked the North Anna telegraph bridge and drove the guard to this side. This is the bridge on which the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad crosses the North Anna river, some 26 miles from Richmond. The Richmond Dispatch says we are informed that the bridge was defended by the 37th and 22d North Carolina regiments, and that the fight was of the most desperate character. Our men stood their ground manfully, and only retired after nearly all were killed or wounded. About a hundred of those wounded in this fight were taken to Richmond yesterday.

The Conservative party in the Legislature is now divided into three sects: The Vance sect proper—these are the *murderers* of Mr. Holden; the "crooked sect"—these are the chief mourners—each secretly supplied with a galvanic battery, if perchance they may bring him back to life, in which event they propose to become murderers of some body else.:—Next, the "pall bearers"—the faithful few; faithful even unto death.

The communication signed "CAROLINA," has not the writer's name accompanying it.—This of itself excludes it from insertion in our columns. The writers of communications must give us their names, or they will not be published.

The Legislature.

This body has met in extra or adjourned session, and after sitting about a fortnight, has adjourned, we hope and believe, *sine die*. We attended its meetings very rarely, and lost nothing by our absence.

That it has achieved no good, disappoints no one. The weakest, intellectually, of of any similar body that ever sat in North Carolina, no one looked to it to rise up to, and grapple with the exigencies of the times; and all, every body would have been content if it had simply refrained from mischief.

There are unquestionably some men of ability in both branches; but evidently they have no control; and we venture the prediction, that if ever the history of this revolution can be written favorably for us, the acts and doings of this Legislature will find a place among those events which history preserves, not for respect, but admonition—as acts to be avoided and despised, rather than to be admired and imitated.

In a few days we shall take up the special matters which engaged the attention of the Legislature, and devote to the proceedings such consideration as they merit. Two things have been developed; one, the treasonable purpose of Mr. Holden in the convention move; the other, the startling fact that he has a large array of secret sympathizers who, without daring to espouse his cause, will be content with his success, though they may seem to oppose him.

Another and a third development, is the significant and unequivocal antipathy and hostility between the Confederate party and any and every portion of the Conservatives. On all questions of party politics, and the Legislature scarce touched anything except to instil party into it, the three corps of the Conservative army—the Vance sect, the crooked sect, and "those of the straitest sect," the pall bearers—acted in beautiful harmony. No yankee clock was ever more perfect in all its parts, or struck out the hours of the day with more jingling accord. And on all such political questions, and in all the petty and contemptible tactics, strategic and stratagems, the "honest arts" by which corrupt parties play their game, these three "apples of discord" swam together. And there was no drug however bitter—no affront however galling—that the true, loyal, Confederate no-party men were not compelled to drink, and forced to submit to. No one had a word of conciliation for them. And the palpable, manifest, unconcealed and scarce disavowed feeling in the camp, was—that here is a sett of intruders—we will not kick them out, but we will all cuff them while they stay. If they endure it and still remain, we may wonder at their power of endurance, but *we* are not likely to discover any quality in their forbearance which is worthy of admiration.

When we record these facts, we are moved by mingled feelings of indignation and pity—pity for the sordid motives which produced the acts that make the record necessary; and indignation that the country, in her best interests, and North Carolina in the very peace of society itself, may be the sufferers.

No living man—not George Washington himself—ever had more unselfish, disinterested, indeed self-sacrificing support, than was that which this journal, and those whom it represents, volunteered to Gov. Vance. The basis of that support was exposed with frankness. We do not say that the basis is removed, and the support impossible; but we do say, that the very foundations have been shaken, and we must wait the cessation of the shock, before we can tell if the house is any longer habitable.

It may be, that when we shall have an opportunity of examining from the printed publications themselves, the acts of which we complain, that our feelings may be molified. Until then, we urge our readers to restrain any fixed determination, and to be assured that we will faithfully lay before them the true history of events, and go with those with whom we have started, wherever the path of duty may point the footsteps of patriots.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN C. LAMB.—We are pained to hear through the Petersburg *Express*, of the death of Col. Lamb, of the 17th N. C. regiment. He died in Poplar Lawn Hospital on the 27th inst. He was wounded in the action of the 20th, in Chesterfield county, receiving a ball through his left breast. Though dangerous, we understand that his wound was not at first considered mortal, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death will take his friends by surprise, and strike mourning to the hearts of many. He received the best medical attention during his illness, and lacked for no comfort that could be given.

Col. Lamb was from Elizabeth City, N. C., and was a true gentleman and a noble soldier.

BRIG. GEN. WINDER.—The Richmond papers of Thursday, state that Brig Gen. J. H. Winder has been relieved of his command at Richmond, Va., and will be assigned to duty in this State, with his headquarters in Goldsboro.

THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED.—The *Enquirer* has a statement on the authority of an officer of the Hospital Department, that the total of wounded soldiers sent from Lee's army, on account of the late engagements, to Charlottesville, Staunton, and other towns, as well as to this city, is 11,180.—The total from Gen. Beauregard's operations on the South side, is 3,040.

MR. U. H. RICH, formerly Local Treasury Agent of Little Washington, has been appointed Local Special Agent for New Berne. This appointment will give great satisfaction to the many friends of Mr. Rich in this State. —*Yankee Newbern Times*.

It is said some six thousand prisoners, taken in the recent fights in Virginia, have passed through Danville for the prisons South.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is the list of casualties of the 14th N. C. Troops in the late series of battles from the 6th ult. to the present, date inclusive.

Field and staff—Col R T Bennett, in mouth, slight now on duty; sergt May, N E Jenkins, in leg severe.

Co A—Killed—private J J Lancaster. Wounded—sergt R M King, in right arm severely; sergt L C Newsom, in right shoulder, amputated; corpl George W Rooker, right arm severely; corpl Danl C Hardy, in arm flesh wound; corpl J F Newsom, in arm severely; private J R Linch, lower abdomen and hip severe; E Hardester, in shoulder severely; Danl Hicks, in arm and hip flesh wounds; S O Adams, on thigh contusion; J J Pendergrass, in hand severely. Missing—1st sergt Z J Shearon. Total killed 1 Wounded 10—Missing 1—12.

Co B—Killed—Lt C P Jones, private George Moore, George Baker, John Braxton. Wounded—1-t sergt W J Stroup in thigh flesh wound severe; corpl L J Myers, in right arm, flesh wound severe; corpl A Sink, in arm severe; Robt W Mentchen right shoulder amputated; J H R Beck, mortal since dead; T D Andrews, in the leg, flesh wound severe; W F McRory in the hand severe; P L Ledford, scalp flesh wound severe; J C Welborn, in left knee flesh wound severe; J C Smith, in arm flesh wound, severe; Wm Baker in arm, resection. Total, killed 4, mortally wounded, since died 1; wounded 10—15.

Co C—Killed—Martin V Tyson, Ed F Billingsley, Burk Taylor. Mortally wounded since dead, Wm D McPherson, James Brigman. Wounded—Lt William A Liles, slightly, now on duty; sergt John W McGregor, in leg, flesh wound severe; sergt James A Smart in left side severely; corpl A B Morton in thigh slight; corpl Jule A Henry, in head slight; private J H Aillford, in wrist severe; Stephen H Gaddy, in thigh flesh wound severe; George A Morton, in hand severe; Peter F Morton, in hand severe; Wm H Saumders, in leg, flesh wound severe, James L Smith, in hand, slight; Ed J Smith, in knee severe; Wm L Stanback in thigh flesh wound severe; Miles Threadgill shocked by shell; William C Threadgill in thigh, flesh wound severe; A A Waddell, in ankle slight; Thomas J Watkins, in mouth slight. Missing A D Lilly. Total killed 3, mortally wounded since dead 2, wounded 17, missing 1—23.

Co D, Killed—Corpl B R Kinney. Wounded—1st sergt W J Dickson, left breat severe; private W E Dickson, thigh broke, in hands of enemy; A W Hannon, in face severely; E D Griffin, in knee severely; P Motley, in bowels severely; T F Tippet, right arm amputated; R C White, in hand slight; A S Moss, in head slight; R C Cobb, in foot slight. Total, killed, 1; wounded 8—9.

Co E, Killed—Private Jas W Woods, W H Hubbard. Wounded—Lieut J M Hinson, slight, now on duty; private Wm A Studdivant, in both thighs, flesh wounds; L Ross, in arm severe; C Carter, in arm slight; R H Whitaker, in left side severe. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 5—7.

Co F, Killed—Private Tisdale Stepp. Wounded—capt James M Gudger, in arm, severely, 1st lieut Gay Williams, in shoulder, slight, 1st Lt G. H. Murray, mortally, since dead; sergt J M Whitmire, in breast, slight, sergt W B Westall, in thigh, severe, sergt D W McGalliod, in scalp, severe, private Jesse Stepp, in knee, thigh amputated, W H Clark, in hand, slight, E Campbell, in arm, flesh wound, W Fonts, flesh wound, in arm, W F Lewis, in arm, flesh wound, severe, D M Phelts, in hip, flesh wound. Total, killed 1; mortally wounded, since dead, 1; wounded 8—10.

Co G, Killed—Privates G B Wells, J O B Jones. Wounded—Corpl S F Jones, in head severely, privates W G Snow in hand, slightly, A J Bragg, in hand slightly, H S Rawley, in head slight, J M Wright, in shoulder, slight, Missing—W F French, W W Stubblefield, in thigh, severely; A P Taylor, in hand, slight. Total, killed 2; wounded 7; missinfi 1—10.

Co H, Killed—Hugh Pusser. Wounded 1st sergt C A Sankle, in head, slight, sergt H A Kendall, in neck, severely, sergt Bennett Russell, on leg, slight, corpl E Lowder, in head, severely, private J H Avett, in lungs, since dead, Green Melton, wrist, severely, D G Batringer, in leg, flesh wound, B F Snuggs, in hip, flesh wound, J W Snuggs, in leg, severely, and captured, J H Clodfelter, in thigh, severe, Jacob Austin, in arm, slight: John Dry, in hand, slight, W E H Davis, in arm, slight, on duty, W H Melcher, in hand, slight, Joseph A Shankle, in head and hand, slight. Missing, none. Total, killed 1; mortally wounded, since dead 1; wounded 15—17.

Co I. Killed—Private D Clodfelter. Wounded—Corpl C Smith, contusion, now on duty; C M Thompson, arm amputated; G W Reid, in leg severely; J E Workman, in head and shoulders slight; G A Hedrick, in hand severely; L C Goss, in thigh; G W Goss, mortally, since died on the field; James Sechrist, contusion on arm; W A Sullivan, contusion on back, now on duty; B F Gallimore, contusion in groin; B B Cornelison, right arm severe; G W Swicegood, wrist, slight; James Conrad, scalp slight. Total, killed, 1; wounded, since dead, 1; wounded, 12—14.

Co K, Killed—Private John Martin. Wounded—Capt Joe Jones, in arm severely, Lieut C W Beavers, in head slight; sergt John D Thompson, in face slight, returned to duty; J Ingram, in shoulder slight; corpls T J Jolly, in arm severely; C Adams, in shoulder, severely; private H J Worrel, in leg severely; J W Solomons, in head, returned to duty; W L Gooch, in leg, returned to duty; Wm Leatherman, in side, contusion, returned to duty; J Cox, in head slight, returned to duty; A M Adams, on arm, contusion, returned to duty; W E Friedle, in wrist slight; W Gooch, in hand slight. Missing—J B Harris. Total, killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 1—16.

WM. C. POWER, Chaplain.

The N. C. Christian Advocate, the P. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer please copy.

Dr. Deems's Appointments.

The Financial Agent for the orphan endowment fund desires to address the people at the following times and places:

June 5, Sunday, Poplar Tent Church, Cabarrus county;
June 10, Friday, Lincolnton;
" 12, Sunday, Shelby, Cleaveland county;
" 14, Tuesday, Rutherfordton;
" 16, Thursday, Hendersonville;
" 18, 19, Saturday and Sunday, Asheville;
June 21, Tuesday, Marion, McDowell county.

On the Sundays he will conduct divine service, and on the other days specified deliver addresses on the state of the country with special reference to the fund for the orphans of soldiers.

☞ Western papers please copy.

The Emperor Maximilian was at Havana on the 14th inst., en route for Mexico, and has probably reached Vera Cruz before this. Mr. Preston, Minister of the Confederate States to Mexico, was also there at that date, awaiting he departure of the Emperor.

Synopsis of Remarks made by MR. BEALL, *of Davidson, on Resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.*

MR SPEAKER:—I regret the necessity of this discussion. I regret that any circumstances or combination of circumstances should have arisen, so as to impel many minds to the conviction that the public safety required the temporary suspension of the great safeguard of personal liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*. And I take this opportunity to say, that no one has a more profound reverence for this palladium of liberty than I have—no one would resist unlawful encroachments upon it with more firmness than myself. But at the same time, I would not guard it with unreasonable jealousy. I would not deem that the good of the country, the public safety and the safety of the writ itself, might require its temporary suspension. The English Parliament, which might be considered a jealous guardian of the writ, has frequently suspended it. It suspended it no less than *five* times between 1800 and 1814; and at one time declared martial law; again in 1822 and 1824, and even so late as 1848, less than fourteen years ago. I mention these facts to show that the British people have been familiar with its suspension, and that the patriotic and accomplished statesmen of that nation have not usually regarded it as such a perilous experiment, nor such a dreadful evil.

But the writ has been suspended by the Confederate Congress, under what was believed to be an imperative necessity; and this General Assembly is now called upon by these Resolutions to demand of Congress a repeal of its recent act. I regret, sir, that these resolutions have been introduced under the circumstances now surrounding our National Capitol—in the very crisis of our bleeding country's fate. I had hoped that if any resolutions were deemed necessary, that they would have been free from a spirit of crimination and unjust suspicion. They are objectionable in form and spirit. They are objectionable because they make charges which I do not believe facts will sustain; and they call upon the Legislature to do what I believe they have no power to do.

[Here Mr. Beall went into an extended argument, to show that the resolutions called upon the Legislature to clothe itself with judicial powers—to constitute itself a supreme court, and pronounce as erroneous the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Georgia, of Virginia, and all other courts that had decided that the conscript acts were constitutional. He argued that these courts were created for the purpose of investigating the laws, and deciding whether they were constitutional or not, and that the Legislature by this action would be going beyond its own appropriate sphere. He further objected to the resolutions, that their general tenor if not their express words, seemed to declare "that no conditions of public danger, present or prospective, probable or possible," could justify the conscript laws, nor the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Mr. Beall continued.]

I believe, sir, that Congress *has* the right to suspend the writ. The constitution, I believe, confers the power. The terms are negative, but still the grant is absolutely affirmative, upon conditions. Now, the plain common sense reading of the clause of the constitution conferring this power would be this: If there is rebellion in the Confederacy, if there is invasion, and Congress deems that the public safety requires it, then Congress shall have the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That is what I deem the plain meaning of the clause. The only question then is—does rebellion exist in the country? Is the country invaded? Does the public safety require the suspension? In answer to the first question, I need only mention the deplorable fact that portions of Virginia and Tennessee have thrown off their allegiance and defied the authorities with force of arms; and to the other facts, that some of our slaves have arms in their hands. In answer to the other question, the question of invasion, is it necessary to point to the smouldering ruins of once happy homes, to the multitudes of helpless men, women and children fleeing before the revengeful fury of a cruel foe, and to the hundreds of battle-fields red with the blood of our best and bravest; when we may almost hear the sound of hostile cannon from this capitol no one will deny that we are invaded.

Then, sir, does the public safety require the suspension? And this brings me to a subject that I would gladly cover with the vail of oblivion, if it were possible. But I am compelled to mention facts existing in our midst, upon which we can not close our eyes—facts which should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every patriot—facts which prove the degradation to which corrupt human nature may attain, and how low men may descend in the pursuit of their own selfish ends. I allude, sir, to the course pursued for some time past by heartless demagogues, who now that the land is filled with mourning and the people weighed down with the calamities and inconveniences inseparable from war, now that our very existence is at stake—systematically set to work to deceive and mislead the people, to foment discontent, to apologize for our cruel enemies, to excite unfounded distrust in our own government—"Pharisees" "of the straitest," who "lade men with burdens grievous to be borne and themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers."

Less than fourteen years ago, in the British Parliament, a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was asked, to meet and forestall a rebellion in Ireland. And, sir, I can not do better than use the pointed language of Lord Brougham upon that occasion, describing the bad men who had been leading the simple peasantry to the brink of a fatal insurrection, by their newspapers, by their harangues and by their organized meetings:

"I believe that the country has lately been infested with two sorts of political leaders. One sort was formed of those who preached rebellion, but in a mitigated form—who preached everything short of that which would involve the inconvenience of themselves being prosecuted for treason; men who said "do this and do that," in order to prepare for rebellion, but who took *especial* care not to go beyond a certain limit. They said to the people who had unhappily placed themselves under the bad guidance of such leaders, go this length or that length—*but do nothing unlawful.*"

That is, hold your "peace meetings" hold your "convention meetings," and resolve that you will "take your affairs into your own hands;" that you will "not pay tithes to Bradford nor any other man;" that you are in favour of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is"—"but do nothing unlawful!" These were the agitators of the acedid, crafty, money-getting school. They, at all events, thought to save themselves from prosecution, which they were in great dread of, by recommending all things short of actual rebellion, and by continually saying, Pray don't be guilty of any insurrection. It was as if one were to bring gun powder to a place where they had kindled a fire, and then ran away saying, "Pray don't explode."

"But of late there had arisen another set, less despicable, who were traitors, not from sordid motives, but from motives of more contemptible vanity—men who made treasonable speeches"—men who would apologize for Lincoln, on the ground that his emancipation proclamation did not mean anything—it was *only* a war measure to break the backbone of the rebellion—"men who were seeking the bad, despicable object of the gratification of mere personal vanity. War was the last thing they wished for or thought of. But it did not follow that they could stop those they had been leading on";—and Lord Brougham concludes by asking for the suspension of the writ, in order to *save these misguided people, those unhappy persons whom these leaders were conducting to their ruin.*

It has been asserted, sir, that the suspension of the writ is for the especial benefit of North Carolina; and the authority for this assertion, as far as I know, has no better foundation than mere rumor. Sir, I believe I may confidently deny, that it was ever intended to apply to North Carolina as a State, any further than it was intended to apply to South Carolina as a State. If intended to apply to any one in North Carolina at all, my belief is that it was intended solely for those leaders whose portraits have been so accurately painted in the language of Lord Brougham. And why suppose some one should assure me that it was intended to apply to these *few* agitators—shall I fly in a passic and declare that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason and disloyalty? When it is charged that a few bad men are guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, shall I make the illogical deduction that the whole *State* is thereby charged with treason? When a few unscrupulous persons, for selfish ends, are charged with systematically sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred towards our common government, am I to come to the unwarrantable conclusion that the *whole State* is charged with disloyalty? Sir, I will not occupy so untenable a position. I must respectfully decline to take the spotless robe of North Carolina and cover the iniquities of these wrong-doers. They most impudently assume that *they* are the people"; that *they* are the "State." Sir, I deny the assumption. They are *not* the "*State*." The "*State*" is not at home croaking and grumbling, and threatening to "pull the key-stone from the arch," and "threatening to fall back upon her sovereignty." The "*State*" is around the fire-side, cheering the desponding, in the field and the work shops, with its energy, and trustfulness in a righteous cause; in the army battling against our wicked invaders, and she is every where building up an imperishable monument of fame upon which will *never* be inscribed the names of those who had no word of cheer in the hour of their country's gloom.

But, sir, to return from this digression: There is another indication that the public safety requires the suspension at this time. It is well known that Richmond has been a sewer in which all the elements of corruption from every quarter of the continent have congregated. And now, sir, with Richmond filled with men ready to sell themselves to any iniquity; with spies, and emissaries and sympathisers with our enemies, and these enemies in sight of the gas lights of the capital, shall we pronounce here that the public safety—that is the safety of the people, the safty of our armies, the safety of all that is precious does *not* require that these dreadful elements of destruction shall be restrained by the suspension of the writ? Our Congress, now in the midst of the peril, tells us that the public saftey *does* require it. Our President, sitting as it were over a hidden volcano, tells us so; yet we must come here, far removed from the scene of danger, and say that it is *not* so. I cannot do it.

Now, sir, I have shown that the country was in a state of rebellion and invasion; that the public safety was in imminent peril, and I am forced to the conclusion that Congress not only has the right to suspend the writ, but it has an imperative duty in the matter. And with my convictions, I cannot consent to urge Congress, at a time like this, to repeal their act of suspension.

I know that my language will be garbled: that my meaning will be perverted: that my motives will be impugned. I do not expect to escape the shafts of malignity; but I have a duty to perform, and I endeavor to perform it fearlessly; and I have tried to do it in a plain, straight-forward manner. I will again state my position: I am opposed to an unguarded suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I am opposed to suspending it except upon occasions of the gravest necessity, and when the public safety clearly and imperatively demands its suspension. If the necessity ever can exist, I believe it exists now. But I further declare that when the peril shall have passed, when the necessity no longer exists, that the privilege of the writ should be immediately restored.

As to the *mode* of suspending the privilege of the writ, I shall have no controversy with any one. I am willing to approve any modification of the act of repeal that will suit the most scrupulous, provided it does not take away at this juncture the great end of the suspension, viz; the apprehension and restraining of the enemies of the country. With these views I can not endorse the policy urged in the report of the committee, and in the amendment offered. Although I am willing to join in a request that Congress modify its act, I can not ask its repeal at this time—the very crisis of the country's fate.

Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter I have endeavored to be guided by the great maxim, "in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." It has been my constant aim to produce unity on the great central idea of this contest, between the Confederate States and United States; i. e. that the South has a perfect and just right to be free and independent, and that it is our sacred duty to resist the North with all our power, till it ceases to invade this right. As to the mode of conducting this resistance; as to the policy that will conduct the war to a speedy and happy issue, I endeavor to be liberal and charitable in mere matters of opinion. As for myself, I would adopt the eloquent language of Sheridan quoted on an occasion similar to this: "Let us save the ship, not ask who is the master—let us consider not who is the Minister, but where is the enemy we have to cope with." In a crisis like this, I endeavor to lay aside all partisan feeling. I struggle to rise above the mist and fog of party contentions and petty prejudice, into that clearer region where the patriotic statesman can see all the wants, necessities, and dangers of his country. And if my voice could be heard throughout this land, I would try to convince every man, woman and child, that this war is a just war of self defence on the part of the South; that it is a wicked war of invasion on the part of the North; that it is a struggle for liberty on the one hand, and despotism on the other; that the humblest citizen is as deeply interested in the struggle as the most exalted; that all classes are alike involved, and if one is saved, all is saved; and the high and low, rich and poor will rejoice in a triumph that belongs to all. I would infuse into every mind a spirit of cheerfulness and hopefulness. I would inspire confidence in the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our military leaders. I would encourage a responsible confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and good intentions of our statesmen. I would inculcate patience under our trials, hope under our calamities, and above all an unwavering trust in the Omnipotent arm of Jehovah.

I am convinced if we all would pursue this course, that we would present such an impregnable wall of resistance, that Abraham Lincoln with all his hosts would be hurled back as the waves that dash against the rock bound shore. Now, sir, that our relentless, merciless foes are pressing us on every side with demoniac fury. Now that the fierce, dreadful sounds of clashing steel and flashing guns is daily heard around our national capital, and the blood of our sons and brothers is flowing like water, for humanity's sake let us put aside these party contentions, at least until the dreadful crisis is past. When I contemplate the awful solemnity of this hour when every breeze is laden with the wails and sighs of sorrow and affliction; when I see our enemies rushing upon us as the waves of the sea, I cannot fully describe my feelings. I feel somewhat as if I were situated in the midst of a prairie, with the tall grass blasted with the scorching rays of a summer's sun. Here is my home, my wife and all I hold dear. Suddenly, in the gloom of night, I see the horizon darkened with a mass of ascending smoke; then I see fiery columns shooting athwart the rolling din, and instantly I hear the appalling roar of a billowy sea of flame advancing on every side, and see no escape from the devouring element. Shall I, in the midst of this terrific spectacle, turn my attention from this fearful danger and quarrel with the *sparks* that escape from my own chimney? If my attention is directed to the sparks at all, let me rather think that they were excited by some friendly hand, snatching a brand from the hearth-stone to consume the grass and stubble around my house, and create a charmed circle beyond which the fiery billows could not leap.

Sir, let not these minor matters distract our attention from the real dangers that threatens to cut the ground from beneath our feet and leave us no resting place for the sacred right of *habeas corpus*, nor any other right. Let us be united against our cruel foes; then with the blessings of Providence, we will achieve a glorious independence—then will come the notes of blessed peace, wafted on the balmy breezes of the South, and the grand old mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, will catch them up and echo them over the grassy plains of Kentucky, beyond the Mississippi's rushing flood, to be re-echoed by the rolling prairies of Missouri. Then from all this broad land will ascend a grand anthem of praise and thanksgiving to Him who hath given us the victory, and delivered us from our foes with a great deliverance.

An Appeal not to be Disregarded.

The following letter is from a lady of this State now in Richmond, and whose whole soul is enlisted in attending to the wants of the suffering sons of North Carolina in the hospitals of that city. We feel confident that she will not appeal in vain to the wives, mothers, sisters and all other relatives and friends, to send on such articles of comfort and necessity as are indispensably requisite for the welfare of their kinsmen and neighbors languishing from wounds and sickness. Let the appeal be promptly and generously responded to, and by this means a manifestation of an appreciation of the services and interest of this lady be made, that will be most congenant with her patriotic, benevolent heart:

CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL, Richmond, May 24.

Messrs. Editors: I am sure you will excuse my troubling you when you know why I write. Feeling anxious about my fellow Statesmen who are at the hospital at Camp Winder, I accepted the proposal of a gentleman to drive me there this morning. Our soldiers are quite comfortable, and I hope they have good medical attention—of course I could not judge of that. You know the hospitals are now filled with wounded, many of them suffering very much, necessarily. My object in writing to you is, to ask you to write an article for *The Confederate*, asking for contributions of eggs, butter, &c., to be sent from our State for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers at Camp Winder.

This hospital is appropriated to them, although there are many in other hospitals. I am glad to say that there are a number of our North Carolina soldiers who have the advantages of Chimborazo. Provisions are very high in Richmond, and the Virginians have been long taxed to supply delicacies to the wounded soldiers from every State. Dried fruits, blackberry wine, chickens, almost any thing would be acceptable. Rags are very necessary, and treacle sage, pepper, even pieces of cloth to cover crutches.

I know that many people would gladly aid if they knew the way. I was told at the North Carolina Home, that Gov. Vance had an agent who came in with supplies. Such a person would bring such things as I suggest, and they would come safely and quickly only in the especial care of an appointed person. If you agree to write the article, I hope it may be copied throughout the State, for this is the people's war, and no article is so small, but it might contribute to soothe those who are enduring so much for us.

All think here that we are on the eve of a great battle. I should be rejoiced if my application could bring something in time for its necessities.

We learn that Gen. Whiting has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, and will assume an active field command.

☞ Gov. VANCE will speak at
Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points where the Governor leaves the railroads for two reasons.

CHATTANOOGA.—The enemy still continues to fret Chattanooga with his batteries, throwing in a few shots nearly every day. It is impossible to conjecture anything later than these mere wanton displays, made with no purpose or expectation of accomplishing any military result, but simply to gratify a malignity not recognized as legitimate in war. It is as bad as if a Confederate midshipman were to pass himself on the Arthur as Memphis, and fire into the women and children that walk Pennsylvania Avenue. It gratifies a passion for murder, not a zeal in legitimate war.

...ATURE.

...NATE.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, to wit: Mr. Copeland's substitute for the report of the committee on *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Copeland advocated the substitute as a compromise between the friends and the opponents of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Sharpe opposed the views of Mr. C., arguing that the Legislature of North Carolina should speak its sentiments irrespective of Congress.

Mr. Outlaw spoke at some length in opposition to the report of the committee, deprecating party strife, urging a united effort in the maintenance of the common cause; and vindicating the right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He did not know the facts which influenced Congress in the act of suspension, and had he been a member of Congress, they might have been sufficient to convince him of its necessity, although it is a right which should be exercised only in extreme cases.

Mr. Brown spoke with much emphasis, urging that the true way to secure and perpetuate our liberties is by a strict support of the Confederate Constitution.

The amendment of Mr.. Copeland was rejected.

The question then recurred on the report of the committee. A division being called for there were, yeas, 21; nays, 24.

Mr. Wiggins moved to strike out the 4th resolution, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Halli, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Young—20.

NAYS—Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Mathews, Murrill, Neal, Patten, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley—25.

The question arising on the adoption of the resolutions of the committee in the whole, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patten, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley, and Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harriss of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Whitford, Wiggins and Young—19.

Mr. Lassiter moved to reconsider.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay the motion on the table. Adopted.

Committee on the bill for appointing a commissioner to superintend the collection of dues to the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, reported favorably to its passage, with some amendments.

Several reports from the House, which were referred.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to incorporate a railroad exporting, importing and manufacturing company, limiting the capital stock to 1,000,000, on the specie basis. Referred.

Mr. Hoke offered a resolution requiring the Governor to make a report of the disposition of funds appropriated to the medical department. Adopted.

A resolution from the House, exhorting the people to lay aside all party feeling, and address themselves with unanimity in securing the common weal of the country, was adopted.

Mr. Outlaw offered a resolution in regard to the arrest of citizens by Colonel James Hinton, in the first Congressional district, passed.

Bill incorporating the Plasterbanks and Salt Works Railrod Company, passed its 3d reading.

Bill to prevent persons from removing from this State during the continuance of this war, rejected.

Adjourned to 4 p. m.

FRIDAY, May 27, 1864.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill for securing the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Jones presented a bill for exempting commissioners appointed to superintend the supply of soldier's families in Wake county from conscription, and military and Home Guard duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

A bill amending the western plank road compay, passed its third reading.

A bill suspending the collection of taxes in certain contingencies for the present year, was rejected on the second reading.

A communication from the Governor (from the House,) accompanied with communications from the Auditor and Adjutant General, in regard to the regulations of the Adjutant General's office; from the Surgeon General, in reference to his department; and from Maj. Foote and Judge Pearson and others, in relation to arrests.

On motion of Mr. Copeland, the special order of the day was postponed, to consider the bill in relation to the institution of the deaf, dumb, and blind, which was put upon its several readings and passed. The bill appropriates $75,000 to the in-titution.

Mr. Bagley offered a resolution instructing the Surgeon General to use his influence to have the wounded soldiers of this State removed from the hospitals in Richmond to hospitals in this State. Passed.

The order of the hour, to wit, the supply of the families of indigent soldiers, was taken up. The bill as amended provides for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, and $7,000 for the families of Indian warriors engaged in the Confederate service, to be paid in N. C. Treasury Notes. Passed its several readings.

Several nominations for magistrates from the House were concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, presented a memorial from citizens of Union county, praying the action of Legislature in favor of the county for appropriations made for the relief of soldiers' families. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Resolutions from the House on propositions of peace were adopted.

A bill from the House appointing a tax collector for Lenoir county. Read first time.

A bill authorizing the Governor to convene the Supreme Court when he may deem it necessary, passed its first reading.

Several bills from the House, of a local character, were read.

A bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, was rejected—yeas 19; nays 24.

A message from the Governor informing the Senate that he could not give the desired information in relation to the medical department of the State, on account of the absence of the Surgeon General.

A bill from the House, requiring millers to grind for one-tenth. Concurred in.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear importing and exporting company, passed its several readings.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock, p. m.

SATURDAY, May 28th 1864.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems of the M. E. Church.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported that the salt ... appears to be well conducted, &c.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution in favor of Drury King, which was passed.

Mr. Warren moved to suspend the rules requiring bills to lay over from day to day. Agreed to.

Mr. Hoke moved to send bills to the House without engrossment. Agreed to.

Mr. Slaughter presented a bill authorizing the sheriff of Hertford county to collect arrearages of taxes,—which was amended by adding a few more privileges of the same sort. Passed.

Several magistrates nominated.

A bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg iron and steel company. Passed 3rd reading.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, granted leave of absence.

Resolution in favor of Thos. J. Cannady, passed its 3rd reading.

A bill to legalize certain acts of the county court of Madison county. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill to secure the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Hoke offered an amendment providing that this bill does not apply to the arrest of persons by the Confederate government under suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Yeas 11, nays 22.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Resolutions, from select committee, commendatory of the course of Gov. Vance in sustaining the judiciary in executing the civil law in the case of one Lieut. Col. Napier. Adopted.

Several nominations of justices from the House concurred in.

A bill from the House in regard to winter clothing for our troops, providing that the legislature appropriate certain sums to the several departments. Passed.

A bill from the House in relation to the charter of the bank of North Carolina. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House in relation to guardidians in Transylvania county. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House in regard to the Buncombe turnpike road, allowing an increase of toll. Passed.

A bill in regard to the auditor, allowing him to take affidavits, &c. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to secure the citizens of the State from illegal impressments of their property. Amended and passed.

A bill to amend an act authorizing the erection of a toll bridge over the Catawba river. Passed its 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to amend the charter of the Florence and Fayettville railroad company. Passed its 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to appropriate money to the military establishment of the State, appropriating $1, 505,900 for the remainder of the present fiscal year. Passed 3rd reading.

A resolution from the House authorizing the Governor to appoint agents for the importation of goods by the State, &c. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House in regard to the sale of the lot of ground on which the old jail was situated in Watauga county. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House for the relief of landlords. Passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to provide ways and means for the supply of the public treasury, authorizing the further issue of treasury notes, if the public treasurer deem it necessary—payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace. Passed 3rd reading.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution from the House appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers of Washington, to be paid in North Carolina treasury notes, passed 3rd reading.

A bill from the House to amend the charter of the Beaver creek manufacturing company in Cumberland county. Passed 3rd reading.

A resolution appropriating $3,000 for improving the fencing around the Governor's mansion. Passed 3rd reading.

A resolution from the House authorizing the public treasurer to dispose of the Confederate treasury notes now in the treasury, either by funding them or paying them out one-third less than their face, as in his judgment may seem best. Passed 3rd reading.

A resolution from the House in regard to negotiations of peace. Adopted.

A bill from the House in relation to revenue with respect to importing spirituous liquors. Passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution requiring the public printer to return certain letters to the Governor's office as soon as they shall be printed. Adopted.

By Mr. Wright, a bill to incorporate the Fayettevillo military academy. Passed its several readings.

A resolution to refund A. Houston $114. Passed.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

A resolution was passed directing the public treasurer to pay Wm. Thompson $26.

Mr. Sharpe moved to adjourn on Monday at 4 o'clock, a. m. Sent to the House, and returned, being concurred in.

Mr. Lassiter offered a resolution that the public printer be directed to send each member of the Legislature, at his post office, his number of the copies of the Governor's message, and the accompanying documents, army register excepted. Passed. (Mr. Wright in the chair.)

A resolution of thanks to the speaker, and to the clerks, was unanimously passed. Pending the resolution,

Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Leach, Warren, Carroway, Outlaw, Ellis and Young, which were responded to by the Speaker in an appropriate, patriotic and feeling manner. Much harmony and kindly feeling prevailed on the part of the members, and a true patriotic spirit was manifested by the entire body.

A resolution from the House allowing the Governor's messenger to purchase clothing at government prices, was concurred in.

Senate adjourned to 4 o'clock, a. m., Monday, at which time to adjourn *sine die*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Bryan, who was absent when the vote was taken on yesterday, on the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee of Finance, reported a resolution concerning Confederate Treasury Notes in the State Treasury, and a bill to appropriate money for the military establishment of the State—(appropriates $1,505,900.) Passed first reading.

Mr. McCormick, from the joint select committee, on the subject of impressments, reported a bill to secure the citizens of North Carolina from illegal impressments and other seizures of property. Passed first reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution appropriating $8,000 to renew and improve the fencing around the Executive Mansion. Passed first reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Bargin, a bill to amend the act to establish the 8th Judicial Circuit, and a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Buncombe and Madison counties.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to authorise an increase of the rates on the Buncombe Turnpike Roads.

Mr. McAden, a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad.

Mr. Riddick, a resolution in favor of D. F. Bayley.

BILLS ON CALENDAR.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Lenoir county to appoint a Tax Collector, passed 3d reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, was rejected on 2d reading. Ayes 18, nays 70.

A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson; a bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties; a bill for the better regulation for the Western Turnpike Road.

A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors, was put on its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill was amended by providing that none of its penalties shall apply to persons distilling spirituous liquors from fruit. The bill then passed its 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company, passed 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home defence, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cobb.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge, (Free Accepted Masons,) and a bill to legalise certain acts of the term of the County Court of Madison County, informally held, passed 3rd readings.

A resolution concerning prices, was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Houston, and a bill concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse River, passed 2d reading.

A bill to authorize the Governor to purchase leather for the indigent families of soldiers, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A message from the Governor, transmitting a communication from Chief Justice Pearson, the report of Major Foote and other papers relative to outrages committed in Yadkin county by a detachment of Gen. Morgan's troops, commanded by Lt. Col. T. W. Napier; ordered to be printed and refered to a select committee.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting papers, &c., in response to a resolution of enquiry relative to the issuing Commissary stores, forage, &c., to officers and employees of the several military departments. Sent to the Senate.

The special order for 12 o'clock viz, the resolutions concerning Governor Vance, was taken up, and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, expressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions as sent from the Senate were adopted.

A bill to amend an act for the improvement of roads in Buncombe, Madison, and Yancy counties, and a bill concerning public roads in Sampson county, passed their 2d reading.

A resolution in favor of J. T. Walker; a bill to amend an act authorizing the issuing of small Treasury notes, were rejected on 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription; a bill to repeal an act of 1861, in relation to providing winter clothing for N. C. Troops, and a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike road in Buncombe county, passed 2d reading.

A resolution relative to Confederate Treasury notes received by fiscal agents of the State, was laid on the table.

A resolution in favor of the sufferers from the burning of the Town of Washington.

A bill to amend an act to extend the Charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and a bill to incorporate the Island Ford Toll Bridge Company passed 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company, was laid on the table.

A bill transferring county causes pending in the courts of certain counties.

A bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial circuits; a bill to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp; resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, and a resolution concerning acts of Congress, passed their 2d reading.

The special order for one o'clock p. m. the resolutions in reference to a basis of peace introduced by Mr. Shephard, was taken up.

The committee reported substitutes for the 4th and 5th resolutions, and an additional resolution, as an amendment, which were adopted. The resolutions as amended are as follows:

Resolved, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the future, resolutely, but patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

Resolved, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America, whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves, in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

Resolved, That the history of North Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to conquest and subjugation, nor to a re-construction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbearance,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to them of the Confederate States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

Resolved, That we urge upon the constitutional authorities of the country, to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy, on the terms set forth in these resolutions; yet having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate Government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States, and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAddn moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, that whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States, as a war of self defence, on the part of the Confederate States, yet we do not hesitate to declare, that, for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government, though its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage; and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms, and on other occasions, when none can impute its action to alarm, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy an official offer for peace, on the basis of independence and nationality, with the proposition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves, by conventions to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces of both sides from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe this course, on the part of our Government, would be hailed by our people and soldiery as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of the State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained, upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out. The yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Shepherd,

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry, of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Laws, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Spruill, Wallon, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young, of Iredell, Young of Yancey—52.

Those who voted in the negative were

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Beall, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodgas, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logon, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell—42.

The question recurring on the amendment, the ayes and nayes were again ordered and the amendment was adopted:

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES.—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis-Averea, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Richardson, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey.—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd—11.

The resolutions were then adopted, Ayes 73. Nays 11.

The House then adjourned until, to-morrow morning nine o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, May 27, 1864.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A memorial from Alsey Mitchell, (was presented by Mr. Waddell) of the county of Chatham, praying that he be allowed to distil spirituous liquors for medical purposes. Referred.

Mr. Shepherd, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to State importation of Goods through the blockade, reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint two or more financial agents to conduct the business, and appointing the Auditor of Public Accounts a commissioner to investigate all matters connected with State operations in this matter, with instructions to report to the next General Assembly.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Harris, of Chatham, in favor of Lawrence I. Horton and Joseph Hooker, which passed 1st reading.

Mr. Person, a resolution expressive of full confidence in the patriotism, ability and fidelity of President Davis, and of thanks to our soldiers, &c.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That we have full confidence in the ability, fidelity and patriotism of President Davis, to whom, with the Senate of the Confederate States, who alone can constitutionally negotiate for peace, and to the efforts of our gallant and heroic army, we can only look for peace with independence; and our profoundest thanks are due and hereby tendered to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field for the heroic gallantry and fortitude which, under God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Referred to a select committee, on motion of Mr. Carter—yeas 49, nays 89.

A resolution by Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, requesting the Governor to ask of Maj. Gen. Pickets a repeal of the order prohibiting the transportation of articles of merchandise across the Chowan river. Passed.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to amend an act entitled Revenue.

Mr. Carter, a bill for the relief of the citizens of Beaufort and Hyde counties.

Mr. Gaskins, a bill to raise a section or battery of light artillery.

Mr. McAyden, a bill to incorporate the Rail Road Importing and Exporting Company.

Mr. Carter, a bill to authorize the holding of extra sessions of the Superior Court. Passed its several readings.

A number of bills which passed their second reading yesterday passed their third reading to-day, to wit: A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of Spirituous Liquors; a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Exporting and Importing Company; a bill concerning the free passage of Fish in Neuse river; a bill to amend an act to exempt State officers from conscription; a bill to appropriate money to the military establishment of the State.

The House continued to dispose of the bills on the calendar until the hour of adjournment, most of which passed their third readings.

The House adjourned until to-morrow 9 o'clock.

NOTE.—The reporter omitted to state in his report of last Tuesday's House proceedings, that Mr. Henderson, of Warren, introduced the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested not to claim as exempts from Conscription any officers of the Militia or Home Guard except the field officers of the militia and the commanding militia officers of each Captain's District, and that he do not claim as exempts magistrates under 45 years of age nor county surveyors.

Mr. H. offered this resolution merely to define his position, as he was absent when the vote was taken on the amendments to resolutions exempting State and other officers from conscription.

SATURDAY, May 28.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Shepherd, from the financial committee, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the supply of the Treasury; which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. [Authorizes the issue of three millions of dollars in State Treasury Notes not fundable, redemable two years after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.]

Mr. Carter, from the joint select committee, to which was referred Mr. Person's resolutions concerning President Davis, etc., presented as a majority report the following resolutions as a substitute for those referred:

Resolved, 1st, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have full confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of President Davis.

Resolved, 2d, That in our opinion the President and Senate of the Confederate States being the treaty-making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations of peace with the enemy.

Resolved, 3d, That our profoundest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallantry and fortitude, which, under the providence of God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Mr. Grissom, from the minority of said committee, reported a resolution similar in character to the third of the series of resolutions reported by the majority; and the question being on the adoption of this in lieu of the substitute proposed by the majority,

On motion of Mr. Person, a division of the question was ordered, and the vote was first taken on the motion to strike out.

On motion of Mr. Person, the yeas and nayes were ordered, and the House refused to strike out by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES.—Messrs. Best, Bond, Cowles, Dunn, Green, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, McNeill, Parks, Perkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—21.

Those who voted in the negative were

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Bernhardt, Benbury, Brown, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carson, Carter, Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McRae, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Stancill, Waddell, Williams, Young of Iredell—56.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report as a substitute for the resolutions referred, Mr. Person accepted them.

The question being upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Grissom asked a division of the question, that the resolutions might be voted upon *seriatim*.

The question being on the passage of the first resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of H, Howard, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Stancill, Waddell, Welser, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—62.

Those who voted in the negative were

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Dunn, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—19.

On giving his vote, Mr. Grissom made the following explanation:

Mr. Grissom said, that in his opinion the word "*patriotism*" has more than a mere personal qualification and meaning. When applied to a public *functionary*, it has reference to his devotion to the constitutional guarantees and landmarks of the freedom of his country. This resolution, in my opinion, endorses the action of the Executive and Congress upon the subject of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which I am not prepared to do. I vote in the negative.

The other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A number of bills and resolutions on the calendar passed their several readings. Among these, the House passed Mr. Walser's bill, authorizing the Governor to purchase leather for the families of indigent soldiers—ayes 46, noes 18; also a resolution in relation to the salaries of Judges of the Superior Courts; also a bill for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers. (Appropriates $1,700,000 in State Treasury Notes; of this amount $7,000 is devoted to the relief of families of the Indian warriors of the Cherokee tribe.)

A message from the Governor was transmitted in response to a resolution from the House, calling for the Executive correspondence with President Davis in relation to the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, which was read.

Mr. Person moved that the correspondence be printed.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the further consideration of the question was postponed until 4 o'clock, p. m.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Carter from the judiciary committee reported back an engrossed bill from the Senate, to more effectually to secure the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyond the limits of the State. The bill then passed its several readings.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Person to print the correspondence between Governor ... and President Davis in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Henry called for the yeas, and nays, which were ordered on this question.

The House refused to lay on the table—ayes 20, nays 44.

The question recurring on the motion to print it, prevailed—ayes 52, nays 18.

The House then adjourned until past 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill to incorporate the Fayettville Military Academy passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to adjourn Monday 4 o'clock a. m, Agreed to.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Plaster Bank and Saltworks Railroad Company, passed its several readings.

Mr. Shepherd, by leave, introduced a resolution in favor of the Messenger of the Executive office, which passed its several readings.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions of thanks to Mr. Speaker Donnell, which were unanimously passed.

The House, on motion, adjourned until Monday morning 4 o'clock, a. m.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ASHLAND, May 28.

The advices from the front are, that the enemy have recrossed the North Anna and are again on the move in the direction, it is supposed, of our right. The enemy are said to have made an effort this morning to burn the bridge over North Anna on the telegraph road, but was foiled.

There was some skirmishing this morning and also some between 10 and 12 last night, but it amounts to nothing.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 29.

The enemy crossed the Pamunkey river yesterday at Hanovertown and Old church. Hancock's Wright's and Burnside's forces have certainly crossed—Warren's not accounted for. Our army, up to this morning, had formed no line of battle, but were awaiting the enemy's movements and disposition.

There was a considerable cavalry fight at Hall's shop yesterday, between Fitz Lee and Hampton's cavalry and a large force of yankee cavalry.

Our cavalry at first forced the enemy back but it is now supposed the enemy gave back in order to draw us in. Late in the evening our cavalry drew off, having lost it is said, some thirty killed and seventy-five to one hundred wounded. Some of them fell into the enemy's hands.

There has been no engagement to-day, and it is supposed the enemy do not intend an immediate attack, but will rely upon entrenching.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, May 27.

Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, four miles east of Dallas, at noon Wednesday. Hood's corps was first in the fight, part of two divisions were in line of battle. The enemy charged them twice and were handsomely repulsed. We are having a renewal this morning.—During the day the fighting continued, but evidently receding from us, and the few guns heard this morning are apparently at a still greater distance.

Gen. Cummings was severely wounded in the breast and arm. Gen. Reynolds slightly. The army were moving up to the field yesterday morning in fine condition.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, La., May 24. } *via* SUMMIT, May 26. }

Banks has escaped from Alexandria by way of Simsport. A. J. Smith's corps had gone up to Natchez and Vicksburg. Banks is in full retreat towards New Orleans, being now at Morgans Sea, on the west bank of the river.

Maj. Gen. Canby has arrived and assumed command, Banks having gone to New Orleans.

It is reported and believed to be reliable, that Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor is crossing the river twelve miles below where Banks crossed. Banks' troops reported on good authority to be very much demoralized within the last six days.

The batteries belonging to Scott's command, have fired into five yankee transports, crippling three severely, knocking off the steam pipe of one and driving off the gun boat that came to his relief. Loss of life not known. Three stopped at Cat Island for repairs.

Our forces in this district are rapidly increasing, and Col. Scott is ready for any advance the enemy may make.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLINTON, La., *via* SUMMIT, May 28, *via* MOBILE, May 29.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the yankee army across the river broke up their camp at Morganza, where they had been fortifying, and moved down the river; the cavalry and artillery on land, the infantry on transports. Wharton's Texas cavalry was twenty miles west of them at Morganza ferry, and our infantry was at Simsport waiting for Walker's command to come up.

A Major of the Confederate army who crossed the river yesterday, reports as follows: Seven gunboats and seven transports were captured on Red river, the whole number of prisoners in Arkansas and Louisiana, was sixteen thousand on the seventh inst. Two gunboats and three transports were captured on Coloorse river in southwest Lusy cut. Alexandria and Natchituches to Simsport, entirely destroyed by the enemy.—They burned houses, cotton gins, warehouses, corn cribs, everything was indiscriminately burnt, and many families deprived of both food and clothing.

Two trasnports passed up the river yesterday with negro soldiers. Gen. Canby has gone to Vicksburg.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS May 13.

Since April 8th, we have whipped two Yankee armies: one in Louisiana the other in Arkansas, driving the latter to Little Rock and surrounding the former at Alexandria, capturing in all thirty four pieces of artillery, eight thousand stands of arms, six thousand prisoners, twelve hundred wagons, 2 gunboats, four transports, killing and wounding fully eight thousand Yankees. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing about four thousand. Steele is at present at Little Rock, with the wreck of 15,000 troops threatened by Price. The Yankee General Thayer is killed.

Banks' army is twenty thousand strong at Alexandria. Porters, fleet is detained above by low water. We have possession of Red river above and below and have a heavy force on each side. Col. Griffin with a force of two hundred sharpshooters and a battery of artillery, surprised two gunboats, the Granite City eight-inch iron plated and the Wave tin clad in Ouachita pass May the 6th. We captured both. The Yankees had to send the boats ashore to surrender. We captured one hundred and sixty prisoners, sixteen fine cannon and a number of stores. On the 4th a Yankee supply train was captured at Catoosia by Maj. W. Reynolds.

A fight in Northern Mexico all quiet. On the 22nd of April the Yankees landed a force of three hundred at Lavaca and set fire to the town; several blocks were consumed.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.—We invite the attention of officers and privates, applicants to be retired, to the notice of Dr. Satchwell in another column.